SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XII NO. 121- BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 23. 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th May.	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st „	DELTA ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st „	NALDERA		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,227
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA.	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
23rd May	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th „	MODASA ..	8,988
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,417
22nd „	TARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

27th May	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June 8th July	A Steamer*		
22nd „	SICILIA		6,813
	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
23rd May.	VARSOVA	Busreh via Ka'chi. 9-15 a. m.
28th „	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
28th „	BARPETA	Busreh via Ka'chi & P Gulf Ports.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5874	19th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	25th „	11th „
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5203	6th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14th June	26th June
*Tamba Maru.	E. Wada.	5845	30th June	12th July

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Cities	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	700	410	168	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	326	246	160	128
Kobe	613	389	285	193	159

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allen Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20879 Telegrams "YUSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

DR D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

B.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—98, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. S. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.

Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We bsg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA Brand.

is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

TRIAL SOLICITED

for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station.
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Growing by Millions
1923

New Business -	156	Millions
Business in Force	738	„
Income - - -	36	„
Assets - - -	141	„

The amount set aside for the payment of Dividends to Policyholders in 1924 is the largest in the history of the Company.

Write for a copy of Annual Report.

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Letters to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in History. Apply stating terms NIYAMAK, Daxinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan, BHAVNAGAR.
A R10462

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDERS Good salaries will be paid to competent men. Apply personally to KEMP & CO., LTD., Head Office, Charni Road (Queen's Road).
A R10474

WANTED—A Gujarati MATRIC TEACHER on Rs. 40—50 per month according to qualifications. Apply to the HEADMASTER, G. T. Seminary, Mandvi, Bombay.
A19685

WANTED—Experienced GODOWN-KEEPERS, STORE-KEEPERS, TIME-KEEPERS and DEPARTMENTAL CLERKS for Mofussil Mill. Apply Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A10475

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a young and experienced graduate, holding diploma in Library Science. Excellent testimonials Refer to RAJBAHADUR, Vakil, Etah.
B R10418

HURLBATT DOUGLAS GRAY—For several years Engineer and Manager of Messrs. Siemens B.D.W. Ltd., Bombay, Branch Office, desires appointment in INDIA preferably in Bombay, either with NATIVE STATE or with an Engineering or General Mercantile Firm. Reply to 49, Clarence Road, Bickley, Kent England.
B 19719

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10332

ROOMS TO BE LET at Mount View, opposite Mahim Fort Sea-shore. Apply S. MOHAMEDDIN, Dharavi.
C19470

TO LET—FLATS, Top Floor, Express Building, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Very healthy. Moderate rent. For Hindu Vegetarians only. Apply BRITISH EXPRESS DAIRY on the premises.
C R10453

TO LET.—Spacious, airy and well-ventilated OFFICE ROOMS in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors of Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. For particulars inquire of Mr P. S. SHAH, c/o. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
C R10477

BANGLAS are TO BE LET at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction, in Persian Bakery, bearing fine air and light For rent see there BHAYA or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in Telephone No. 41668.
C R10476

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19365

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—POLAND, all mint; 3 Sower Type complete 2 As. 9 Large Eagle to 2000m. 5 As. 3 Pictorial to 5000m. complete 5 As. 5 Post Dues to 2000m. complete 4 As. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 19716

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS and ADVERTISERS for "KARTUT" the Central Magazine of Trade Industry and matters of general interest. Annual subscription Rs. 4. Apply to MANAGER, "Kartut", Lakha Kothri, Ajmer.
N R10483

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

FOR SALE—(1) Lachhaman Horse, Age Rising three, Colour Bay; Breed, C.B. Gelding (country breed); Height 14 H 3". Price Rs. 1,000. (2) SHANKER HORSE, Age Rising four; Colour Bay Breed C. B. Gelding; Height 14 H 3" Price Rs. 700. (3) VELLOR, Price Rs. 300. The above horses are going in pair, single and in riding also. (4) ANGUS SANDERSON MOTOR CAR, 14 H. P. De Lure: Four seater, Four cylinders Touring type body, English maker in perfect running order, Price Rs. 5,500. (5) One rubber tyre VICTORIA, Price Rs. 1,000. (6) One two wheeled rubber tyre TRAP, Price Rs. 400. For inspection and further particulars apply to:—B. V. BUTI, Sitabaldi Nagpur C. P.
T 19675

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A BAILIFF AND CLERK on Rs. 60-4-100-5-160 p.m. (efficiency bars at 100 and 130). Only those qualified for Government service and well up in accounts need apply. Preference will be given to graduates whose starting pay will be Rs. 90. Applications stating qualifications, caste, nationality and previous experience should reach the undersigned not later than 31st May, 1924.

A. R. MEHTA.
Dy. Sheriff of Bombay.
High Court Buildings,
Fort, Bombay. C19718

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for five Electric Motors 50 B. H. P. totally enclosed, suitable for D. C. Current 440 Volts will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 2nd day of June, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) JAMES W. MACKISON.
Special Engineer.
C19707

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1919 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

AMULAKHCHAND MEWARAM, a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DURGAPRASAD LALMAN, a Firm ..... Defendants.

To,
The DEFENDANTS abovenamed.

PLEASE NOTE that the hearing of this suit stands adjourned to the 10th day of June, 1924.

Yours truly,
MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19717

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT LIMITED

IT has been brought to the notice of BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED, that certain persons have been selling cement not manufactured by the Company in bags, bearing the Company's well-known B B B Trade Mark.

The Company has been advised that such action is an offence under the Indian Penal Code and hereby give notice that any person concerned in such an offence will be prosecuted.

To ensure that they obtain the genuine article, buyers should make certain that the special Wire Ties of the bags are intact when taking delivery of B B B Cement.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1924.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents,
BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT LIMITED.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the undivided one equal third share or interest in the following immoveable property subject to the lease hereinafter referred to will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that undivided one-equal third share or interest in all that piece of land, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the West side of Tardeo Road, containing by admeasurement 3,651 square yards or thereabouts, and registered with other lands in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 453, Old Survey No. 73, New Survey No. 7084, and Cadestral Survey No. 728 (part of) Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division, and bounded on the East by Tardeo Road, on the West by the leasehold ground of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, on the South by the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company and on the North by the Mills of the Alliance Spinning Company, subject to the Indenture of Lease, dated 31st August, 1871, and made between Framji Nanabhoy Davar of the one part and the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the other part and the term thereby granted of 999 years.

For further particulars and condtions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14-K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19671

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BENABAI, widow of Madhavrao Kashinath Jayakar alias Benabai, widow of Madhourao Kashinath Jayakar alias Benabai, widow of Madhavrao Kashinath alias Benabai Madhavrao Jayakar alias Dhaklibai alias Benabai widow of Madhowrao Kashinathji Jaykar, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant. ... Deceased.

VALLABHBHAI NANUJI VIJAYAKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu, Hindu, living on the income of his property the executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Hasali Tank, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
19721

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
A SUPERB UNIVERSAL—GIBSON COMEDY DRAMA
To-Night—This Week
"THE THRILL CHASER"
6 Reels—featuring the popular
HOOT GIBSON
The life-story of the
LATE PRESIDENT WILSON
from the date of his appointment as the President of the U. S. A., right up to his death, is shown in this week's International News. There is also a 2 Reel
BABY PEGGY
Comedy "Carmen Junior" To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE TOLL OF THE SEA"
"DEMPSEY VERSUS FIRPO" FIGHT.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THELMA"
MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MARR and RAMON NOVARRO.

Lovers
of
AMUSEMENT
Be
Ready
For Saturday
31st
Instant When
Punjab Mail
Will be Shown and seen
In The
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.
Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch. Map of Heavens longevity, finance, business prospects etc Rs. 4/8. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1/4. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. "S. S. Reuben, Karachi, writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER of ASTROLOGERS. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHREMAN, Kasimkota Vizag Dist. S. India.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF CLUB FURNITURE BILLIARD TABLE ETC. OF "MEMON CLUB" AT CHOWPATTI.

By order of the Honorary Liquidators of the "Memon Club", Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th day of May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) near the Italian Restaurant at Chowpatty the entire furniture of the said Club comprising:—Full size billiard table complete and billiard benches by John Roberts, chairs, easy chairs, low chairs by Devji Canji, special card tables, chess tables, velvet lined drawing rooms, suit of 10 pieces, sliding tables, dining tables, teapoys folding teapoys, panel and glassdoor cupboards, library cupboard with books, dressing tables, glass partitions screen, picture, E. ceiling and table fans, electric lights, crockery, platedware, spoons and forks, copper cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 23rd May 1924.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA
Presents
TO-NIGHT For the Last Time at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
National Film Co.'s Popular Religious Film
"Shree Dnyneshwar"
In 7-Reels of Interest and Instruction!
FROM TO-MORROW
William Fox
Presents His Extravaganza
ALADDIN
AND THE
WONDERFUL LAMP
The picture the whole of Bombay would like to see.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
Kohinoor Super Production
"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"
Daily 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Presents
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.s'
Latest Production
MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
A Modern Photoplay based on the rights of citizens showing all how to guard against fraud and deceit in public.
COMING! COMING!
SATURDAY NEXT
Saraswati Film Co's,
VIKRAM CHARITRA
THE PICTURE THAT IS ALREADY THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

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AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 25152.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Good opportunity to boarding house-keepers, furniture merchants to buy all sorts of valuable made-to-order household furniture, large counters, full sized open carved partition screen, carpet, electric fan and lamps, solid brass and iron beds, glass, crockery, plated-ware, and other articles, suitable for boarding house.

TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Under instructions from G. Cleridge, Esqr., Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Bona-fide Auction sale TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Thobarn House, Merriweather Road, Apollo Bunder, all sorts of valuable household as well as boarding house furniture, consisting of large and small dining tables, arm and armless chairs full sized mirror back side boards and counters, large drawing room cabinets, rich Chesterfield sofas, brass top peg table and chairs, carpets, office table single and double solid brass and iron bedsteads, full sized mirror and panelled almyrahs, fancy writing tables, large teak and blackwood carved partition screen, electric fan and lamps, full sized store cupboards kitchen tables, cutlery, glass, crockery, best platedware and all sorts of household linen copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Mr. Lamb's Bungalow, No. 28 Military Road, Santa Cruze.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed solid teak and blackwood household and office furniture, Pimaphone with records pictures ornaments, Ditmar's kerosine lamps, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Under instructions from N. M. Dubash Esq., Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made-to-order high class furniture such as sliding dining table chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, velvet lined large drawing room sofa and easy chairs, Hornless and cabinet Pimaphone, with records office writing tables file cabinet, silver show case, drawing room cabinets, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, Ditmar's kerosine lamps, fancy double wooden and iron beds, wooden baba cot, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, clothe and gown press chival dressing table and chest of drawers, hat stands, marble top washing tables, pictures, glass crockery, and platedware, etc.

1 seven seater Daimler motor car, a perfect running order.

Property is on view and catalogues are published.

N.B.—Motors to convey the prospective purchasers at the place of auction will be ready between 1-30 and 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Santa Cruze Station.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO MOTOR LORRY OWNERS AND TYRE STOCKISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SOLID BAND MOTOR TYRES Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street Fort. By order of the office concerned the following solid band motor tyres of various sizes:—

M. M. 810 x 90. M M 860 x 90.
M. M. 1030 x 90. M. M. 750 x 120.
M. M. 900 x 120. M. M. 1010 x 120.
M. M. 830 x 140. M. M. 850 x 140.
M. M. 860 x 140. M. M. 1030 x 140.
M. M. 930 x 140. 32 x 3½ inches.
36 x 5, 35 x 6 inches.

Inspection of goods can be had at the above Auction Rooms from Monday the 26th inst.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household season wood furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Deoji Kanji, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, rich crockery and glassware, best plated-ware by Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, Indian silverware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Davar Mansion", at Motlabai Street, Byculla, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by the abovenamed well-known makers, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Mappin, and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, Indian silverware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Indian carpets, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite in 5 pieces by Deoji Kanji Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy drawing room cabinet, ice box, silver show cases, glass door book cases, full iron framed sweet-toned cottage piano by Broad-wood, English organ, "His Master's Voice" gramophone with records, mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of W. Sloane, Esq.

Furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF BUTTONS AND 295 PCS. OF TRIMMINGS.

By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 Case of Buttons (slightly damaged by sea-water).

295 Pieces of Trimmings, each Piece of 8 yards (slightly damaged by sea-water.)

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

To clear cheap to close the account; 1 large show case, fitted with plate glass, 1 Cutters Counter and 1 large chelf fitted with drawers suitable for tailoring trade.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1924.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 22.

S S Durenda, Wilson, London.
S S Sirsa, Smith, Calcutta.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
S S Othello, Pearson, Hull.
S S Mashobra, Gaigey, Hull.
S S Vassova, Bennshar, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer:—Dara for Jeddah.

S S Durenda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Durenda, 4290 tons, Captain W W Wilson, with a general cargo.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Sirsa, 3357 tons, Captain G Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Otheno:—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3277 tons, Captain Z C Pearson, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Mashobra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Mashobra, 3181 tons, Captain J H Galgey, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varseva:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain V O Bennehar, will sail to-day from harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, May 22.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels, 3852, Hamburg, 30/5 L Edwards Co.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M and Co.
3 Bovenkerk, 3723, Colombo, 29/5, E D Sassoon.
4 Ct. Venice, 3222, N F, 5/6, K N Co.
6 A Colquloun, 3760, Calicut, 5/6, J F and
7 Othello, 3291, K'chi, N.F., J F and Co.
10 Khandalla, 3836, N F, 28/5, M M and Co.
11 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham
12 Marienfels, 4629, Karachi, 24/5, L Edwards Ltd.
13 Perim, 4779, London, 7/6, M M and Co.
14 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/6, L Triestino Co.
15 Sandan, 4218, Shanghai, N F, M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova, 1957, Burn 13/5, M M and Co.
5 Barpeta, 1827, Bana 28/5, M M and Co.
8 Gleneden, 3023, N F, N F, ...
9 Heathfield, 3198, N F, K N and Co.
15 Gairsoppa, 3227, N F, N F, M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 28/5, T M and Co. Co.
D and E Malacca Maru, 3210, Kobe, 1/6, N G Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about July Agent B I S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July, Agent B. I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 30th May Agent K N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysa due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 10th June, K N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co.
Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Findlay Co.
City of Manchester due about 25th May, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Seindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Crucovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rd June, Agent M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent E F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Alps Maru due about 27th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 10th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 6th June Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Corfe Castle due about 30th May, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
Karoa due about 31st May, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

May 22.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—15 bales cotton yarn John Taylor and Sons India Ld, 150 bales wool K Esmail, 21 bales wool C Ramswarup, 28 bales wool G Gumanmal 91 bales wool M Balia, 20 bales wool Virchand, 37 bales wool B Shivallabh, 12 bales wool C Ganshamdas, 11 bales wool Lyon, Lord and Co Ld.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—501 cwt white peas Vilkart Bros.

S S Caledonia for London 16 bales cowhides L Tharia and Sons, 10 bales cow calf hides L Tharia and Sons, 32 bdls. lamb skin Cox and Kings Shipping Agency.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—32 bdls. lamb skin The Afgan Consil.

S S Othello for Dunkirk:—336 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—200 cwt buffelo pickers H Aziz, 200 cwt buffelo horns M Aziz.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 55 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 6000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 362 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—2145 cwt crushed bones E Virji and Co, 100 bales hemp T M Meghji, 110 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co, 210 cwt gum arabic N Mulji, 269 cwt gum shiraj M H Dehdashti.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—103 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

S S City of Venice for Manchester:—35 bales grey cotton twist Mayor Sassoon Mills Ld.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—300 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmohmad.

S S Branksome Hall for Philadel Phia:—105 bales cotton thread waste J A H Moosa Ld.

S S Branksome Hall for New York:—10700 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Perin for London:—32 bales goat skin E N Stain, 13 bales cotton V Bhaskar, 200 cwt turmeric V Bhaskar, 50 cwt comminseed B Tricamlal and Co, 988 cwt barley Ralli Bros, 6090 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 4000 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohmad.

S S Perin for Leith:—30000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

S S Perin for Dunkirk:—990 bales cotton F P F F Campbell and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—37 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—87 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Mareinfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton B Mayer and Co.

S S Mareinfels for Bremen:—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Mareinfels for Malmoe:—6 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Mareinfels for Copenhegan:—18 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co, 8 cases cardamoms E Virji and Co.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In Jutes Howrah and Clive opened at about the closing rates of the previous day and on operators coming in quotations improved slightly. There was a fair enquiry for some of the heavy priced shares. Sellers however were served which restricted trade to some extent. Choviot recorded a rise.

In Coals outside support being at a discount there was not much business reported. In this section Bengal registered some improvement in value and buyers had to advance their limits by a couple of points to connect their contracts for New Beerbhoom.

Teas seem to have the run of public favour. The popular concerns being readily taken up at gradually hardening prices.

Miscellaneous continue without any special features and there is nothing of interest calling for comment.

Government Securities are in good demand. Following were the closing quotations:—Government Securities: 5 per cent. bonds 1933 98-4, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 99-8 s.l., 6per cent Bonds 1926 101-7, Do 1930 103-8 s.l., Do 1931 104-7, 6 per cent U.P. Bonds 1926-41, 103-8 s.l.,

Railway: Baraset Basirhat Light Railway 66-12, Kalighat Flata Railway 72-8 s.l.

Jutes: Auckland 173, Cheviot 250 s.l.. Clive 31-12 s.l., Howrah 39, Hukumchand ordy 5-4 s.l., Do pref. 22 disc., Kanknarrha 400, Lothian 387, Presidency 6-6, Reliance 51-8 s.l.

Coals: Albion 3-1, Bengal 653-8, Bengal Giridih 11-8 s.l., Bhalgora 7-12, Burrakur 36-4, Gopalichuck 19-14, New Beerbhoom 40-8, Raneegunge 53 s.l., Samla Ramnagar 8, Singaran "A" 4-4, Sutikdih 7-4, West Jamuria 4-6 s.o.l..

Miscellaneous: Frank Ross 4-10. Indian Galvanizing 1-3, Hooghly Flour 24-4, British India Corporation pref. 102-8, Burma Corporation 5-9, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 15-6 c. d.

Tea Companies: Bishnauth 31-8, Chundeecherra 116, Dawreacherra 6-6, Eastern Cachar 128, East India 18-2, Gulma 9-4 s.l., Hattikhira 24-4, Ledo 157, Numburandi ordy.11-8, Oodlabari 26-8, Orang 7. Sarugaon 14-4, Tirrihannah 22-4, Titabur 23-4, Tukvar 31.

Debentures: 5½ per cent Chowringhee properties Debentures 80-8, 5 per cent Khardah Jute Debentures 98 s.l., 5 per cent India General Debentures 76, 5½ per cent Fort Gloster Jute Debentures 96, 6½2 per cent Lansdowne Jute Debentures 98-8, 6 per cent Naihati Jute Debentures 1932 9¼ s.l.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twentyseven thirtysecond pence and demand is one shilling four and seven-eight pence.

MY JAIL EXPERIENCES.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

V

POSSIBILITIES OF REFORM.

It has been my invariable experience that good evokes good, evil, evil; and that therefore, if the evil does not receive the corresponding response, it ceases to act, dies of want of nutrition. Evil can only live upon itself. Sages of old, knowing this law, instead of returning evil for evil, deliberately returned good for evil and killed it. Evil lives nevertheless, because many have not taken advantage of the discovery, though the law underlying it acts with scientific precision. We are too lazy to work out in terms of the law the problems that face us, and therefore fancy that we are too weak to act up to it. The fact is, that the moment the truth of the law is realised, nothing is so easy as to return good for evil. It is the one quality that distinguishes man from the brute. It is man's natural law not to retaliate. Though we have the human form we are not truly human till we have fully realised the truth of the law and acted up to it. The law admits of no escape.

I cannot recall a single instance in which it has not answered. Utter strangers have within my experience irresistibly responded to it. In all the South African jails, through which I passed, the officials who were at first most unfriendly to me, became uniformly friendly because I did not retaliate. I answered their bitterness with sweetness. This does not mean that I did not fight injustice. On the contrary, my South African jail experiences were a continuous fight against it, and in most cases it was successful. The longer Indian experience has but emphasised the truth and the beauty of non-violent conduct. It was the easiest thing for me to acerbate the authorities at Yerawada. For instance, I could have answered the Superintendent in his own coin when he made the insulting remarks described in my letter to Hakim Saheb.* I would have in that case lowered myself in my own estimation and confirmed the Superintendent in his suspicion that I was a cantankerous and mischievous politician. But the experiences related in that letter were trivialities compared to what was to follow. Let me recall a few of them.

A European warder I knew suspected me. He thought it was his business to suspect every prisoner. As I did not want to do any the slightest thing without the knowledge of the Superintendent, I had told him that if a prisoner passing by salaamed, I would return the salaam and that I was giving to the convict warder in charge of me all the food that I could not eat. The European warder knew nothing of the conversation with the Superintendent. He once saw a prisoner salaam me. I returned the salaam. He saw us both in the act, but only took from the prisoner his ticket. It meant that the poor man would be reported. I at once told the warder to report me too, as I was equally guilty, with the poor man. He simply told me he had to do his duty. Instead of reporting the warder for his officiousness, but in order to protect a fellow prisoner, I merely mentioned to the Superintendent the incident of salaaming without the conversation I had with the warder. The latter recognised that I meant no ill whatsoever to him, and from that time forward ceased to suspect me. On the contrary he became very friendly.

I was subject to search like the other prisoners. I never objected. And so, daily before the lock up, a regular search took place for many months. Occasionally a jailor used to come who was exceptionally rude. I had nothing but my lion-cloth on. There was therefore no occasion for him to touch my person. But he did touch the groins. Then he began overhauling the blankets and other things. He touched my pot with his boots. All this was proving too much for me and my anger was about to get the better of me. Fortunately I regained self-possession and said nothing to the young jailor. The question, however, still remained whether I should or should not report him. This happened fairly long time after my admission to Yerawada. The Superintendent was therefore likely to take severe notice of the jailor's conduct if I reported him. I decided to the contrary. I felt that I must pocket these personal rudeness. If I reported him the jailor was likely to lose his job. Intead therefore, of reporting him, I had a talk with him. I told him how I had felt his rudeness, how I had at first thought of reporting him and how in the end I decided merely to talk to him. He took my conversation in good part and felt grateful. He admitted too, that his conduct was wrong, though he said he did not act with the intention of wounding my susceptibilities. He certainly never molested me again. Whether he improved his general conduct in regard to other prisoners I do not know.

But what was most striking was perhaps the result of my intervention in connection with the floggings and the hunger-strikes. The first hunger-strike was that of the Sikh life-sentence prisoners. They would not eat food without the restoration of their sacred lion-cloth and without the permission to them to cook their own food. As soon as I came to know of these strikes, I asked to be allowed to meet them. But the permission could not be granted. It was a question of prestige and jail discipline. As a matter of fact there was no question of either, if the prisoners could be regarded as human beings just as susceptible to finer forces as their species outside. My seeing them, I feel sure, would have saved the authorities a great deal of trouble, worry and public expense, and would also have saved the Sikh prisoners the painful prolonged fast. But I was told, 'if I could not see them, I could send them 'wireless messages'! I must explain this special expression. Wireless messages in prison parlance means unauthorised messages sent by one prisoner to another with or without the knowledge of the officials. Every official knows and must connive at such interchange of messages. Experience has shown them that it is impossible to guard against or to detect such breaches of prison regulations. I may say that I was scrupulously exact about such messages. I cannot recall a single occasion when I sent a 'wireless' for my own purpose. In every case it was in the interest of prison discipline. The result was, I think, that the officials had ceased to distrust me and if they had it in their power, they would have availed themselves of my offer of intervention in such cases. But the superior authority, so jealous of its prestige, would not hear of it.

In the above instance I did set in motion the wireless apparatus, but it was hardly effective. The fast was broken after many days, but I am unable to say whether it was at all due to my messages.

This was the first occasion when I felt that I should intervene in the interest of humanity.

The next occasion was when certain Mulshi Peta prisoners were flogged for short task. I need not go into the painful story at length. Some of these prisoners were youngsters. It is likely that they had wilfully done much less task than they could have. They were put on grinding. Somehow or other these prisoners were not classed political as the Swaraj prisoners were. Whatever the cause, they were mostly given grinding as their task. Grinding has an unnecessary bad odour about it. I am aware that all labour is irksome when it has to be done as a task and under supervision not always gentle. But a prisoner who courts imprisonment for conscience's sake, should look upon his task as a matter of pride and pleasure. He should put his whole soul into the labour that may be allotted to him. The Mulshi Peta prisoners, or for that matter the others, as a body were certainly not of this type. It was a new experience for them all and they did not know what was their duty as Satyagrahis—whether to do the most or the least or not at all. The majority of the Mulshi Peta prisoners were perhaps indifferent. They had perhaps not given a thought to the thing. But they were mostly, high-spirited men and youths. They would brook no *jo hukum'* and therefore there was constant friction between them and the officials.

The crisis came at last. Major Jones became angry. He thought they were wilfully not doing their task. He wanted to make an example of them and ordered six of them to receive stripes. The flogging created a sensation in the prison. Everybody knew what was happening and why. I noticed the prisoners as they were passing by, I was deeply touched. One of them recognised me and bowed. In the 'separate,' the 'political' prisoners intended to strike as a protest. I have paid my tribute to Major Jones. Here it is my painful duty to criticise his action. In spite of his sterling good nature, love of justice, and even partiality for prisoners as against officials, he was hasty in action. His decisions were sometimes therefore erroneous. It would not matter, as he is equally ready to repent, if it was not for sentences like flogging which once administered are beyond recall. I discussed the matter gently with him, but I knew that I could not persuade him that he was wrong in punishing prisoners for short task. I could not persuade him to think that every short task was not proof of wilfulness. He did indeed admit, that there always was a margin for error, but his experience was that it was negligible. Unfortunately, like so many officers, he believed in the efficacy of flogging.

The political prisoners having taken a serious view of the case, were on the point of hunger-striking. I came to know of it. I felt that it was wrong to hunger-strike without an overwhelming case being made out. The prisoners could not take the law into their own hands and claim to judge every case for themselves. I asked Major Jones again for permission to see them. But that was not to be allowed. I have already published the correspondence* on the subject which I invite the studious reader to consult at the time of reading these notes. I had, therefore, again to fall back upon the 'wireless'. The hunger-strike and a crisis were averted as a direct result of the wireless. But there was an unpleasant incident arising from the matter. Mr. Jeramdas had delivered my message contrary to the regulations. Mr. Jeramdas saw, as he had to see, the political prisoners concerned. They were purposely kept in separate blocks. He therefore 'wandered' from his own to the other blocks with the knowledge of the convict officers and one of the European jailors. He told them that he knew that he was breaking the regulations and that they were free to report him. He was reported in due course. Major Jones thought that he could not but take notice of the breach although he knew that it was for a good cause, and although he even appreciated Mr. Jeramdas's work. The punishment awarded was seven days' solitary confinement. On my coming to know of this I invited Major Jones to award at least the same penalty to me as to Mr. Jeramdas. For he (Mr. Jeramdas) had broken the regulations at my instance. Major Jones said that in the interest of discipline he was bound to take notice of an open defiance brought officially to his notice. But he was not only not displeased with what Mr. Jeramdas had done, but he was glad that even at the risk of being punished he saw the prisoners who were about to hunger-strike and thus saved an ugly situation. There was no occasion, he saw, to punish me as I had not left my boundary and as my instigation of Mr. Jeramdas was not officially brought to his notice. I recognised the force of Major Jone's argument and attitude and did not further press for punishment.

I must consider in the next chapter another incident still more telling and important from the Satyagrahi standpoint and then consider the moral results of non-violent action and the ethics of fasting.—"Young India."

*See "Young India", Feb. 28, 1924, Page 72.

*See "Young India," dated March 6, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 22.

The unsettled conditions in centre bay are slightly more marked and a storm may be forming there.

Temporary advance of monsoon in southeast Arabian sea caused extension of rainfall in Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Punjab Hills, Madras (Deccan) and local in Assam, South Hyderabad Mysore and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, West United provinces, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair one and a half inches, Moulmein four, Rangoon one, Bassein one and a half, diamond Island two, Gauhati three quarters, Dhubri one and a half, Bareilly, Mukteswar, Simla and Dalhousie a half, Raipur three quarters, Belgaum, and Hyderabad (Deccan) a half, Mangalore two and Bellary a half.

Forecast. Extension into Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 21st May, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., ... and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.735 in
Temperature of Air	86.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.5	"
Dew Point	74.8	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	68%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	7.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.2	"
Minimum	81.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, WNW, NW	
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	169	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May.	h. m.	h. m.	May.	h. m.	h m.
Th.	22	9 10	26 10	22	20 5	20 1
		21 23	26 0		7 48	17 7
F.	23	2 5	19 4	23	4 17	14 6
		22 50	28 4		16 49	17 5
Sat.	24	14 57	0.30 0	24	5 5	13 11
		10 25	28 5		17 42	17 5
Sun.	25	12 27	30 3	25	5 47	13 8
					18 32	17 6
M.	26	5 24	24 7	26	11 29	19 4
		18 2	26 5			
Tu.	27	6 47	24 8	27	0 59	18 7
		19 6	26 1		12 40	19 10
W.	28	8 2	25 2	28	1 52	18 2
		20 2	25 11		13 57	20 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 22nd MAY 1924.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Lahore humidity is in excess. Temperature was lower than usual by about 11deg. in the whole of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Jhansi. Temperature remained considerably below normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over Karachi and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was below normal by about 11deg. in the whole of Rajputana and Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Temperature was lower than usual in Central India West and higher at Surat and Veraval; the minimum was below normal in the first mentioned area, Cutch and at Veraval. The thermometer rose to 106deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 0.85 of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over the area of rainfall and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the east. Central Provinces and generally in defect elsewhere. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the division. The highest temperature in the province was 106deg. at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Karwar, where the maximum was higher than usual. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 93deg.2 (1deg.9 above normal) and a minimum temperature of 80deg.4 (1deg.3 below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.62 of rain and Belgaum 0.63. Skies are heavily clouded over Belgaum and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was lower than usual in south Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan, and higher at Sholapur. Nizamabad recorded a maximum temperature of 106deg.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan, and local in Malabar. Mysore, Hyderabad and the east Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.87, Cochin 0.21, Bangalore 0.28, Bellary 0.59 and Cuddapah 0.17. Colombo reports 364" of rain and a rough sea.

Forecast. Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

THIS BRITISH PLANTER
IN FAR-AWAY KEDAH
TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE WITH
BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

From Jitrah, in the State of Kedah, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, Mr. M. D. Ross, merchant and planter, writes:— "I have pleasure in informing you that the Baby's Own Tablets sent to me some time ago are undoubtedly a good medicine for babies, keeping the bowels regular and the little ones healthy and strong. I write this from my own experience."

Parents in many other parts of the world are constantly reporting precisely the same thing as does Mr. Ross—they have found Baby's Own Tablets to be all that is claimed for them, a splendid remedy for the ailments of infants and young children. Medicines for adults are usually too strong for the little ones. Baby's Own Tablets have been designed to exactly meet their needs, and are an absolutely safe remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, teething troubles, croup and colds. They quickly reduce fever, expel worms, sooth the nerves, bring restful, health-restoring sleep in a perfectly natural way Chemists sell them at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 525
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 535
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 555
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.35 7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 78.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.10
London—Roune Liras 88.10
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—

London, May. 21.

Tele Transfers	1/4 15/16 Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4—14—6 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/32
Fes. Demand	525
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	238
Japan	132
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

London, May. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8
„ „ 2 months hence	34 1/4

Closing Tone of silver.—Dull but steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 21.

Stockholm	16.43
Christiania	31.36
Amsterdam	11.65
Switzerland	24.63
Belgium	Yesterdays 94.75
Athens	225.00
Prague	147.25
Exchange on London in Paris	79.05
„ Germany	14,800,000,000,000
„ Italy	98.37
	New York, May 21.
Demand Bills	4.35.62

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 21.

DICSOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes	23

WAR LOANS.

London, May 21.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 5/8— 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	92 3/8 unchgd
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 15/16+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 3/4 unchgd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	46 1/2 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/4+1/8

London, May 21.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 103 1/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114 1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, May 22.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/10
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/10
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/11.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/9
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/9
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/1

London, May 21.

Bar gold ready, £4/14/9
Silver ready, d. 33/6
Silver forward d. 33/4
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet China bought to cover sales. America sold temperory reaction possible. We do not think prices have reached the highest.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 22.

Ready :—25-10—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh	25-9-3	25—10—6		25— 9—6
Geth	25-10-3	25—11—3		25—11—0

Teji Mandi :—
Vaisakh ——
Geth 0—5—0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, May 22.

Ready :—81—10—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 a.m
Vaisakh	81-14-0	82-0-0	81-8-0	81—9—0
Geth	82-14-0	82-8-0	82-0-0	82—1—0

Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh ——
Geth 1—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 68
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/1.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/4
5½ per cent War Loans due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Loans due 1928 Rs. 104/10
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1920 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8

SHARES.

London, May 21.

Chartered Bank of Indie and China	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern „	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 1/2

Mutton and Beof tallow was Steady with fair demand.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395, Alliance 80, Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 475, Bombay Dyeing 687/8, Centy 355, Central India 466/4, Colaba Land 176/4, Crescent 228/12, Edward Sassoon 185xd., Fazalbhoy 837/8, Indian Bleaching 192xd., Indore Malwa 3/7/8, Kohinoor 1050, Madhavji 257/8, Mathuradas 295, New Great 343/12, New City 250, Pearl 496/4, Phoenix 432/8xd., Premier 65, Shapurji 267/8, Sholapur 12000, Simplex 243/12, Standard 1450, Swadeshi 510, Tata Mill 225.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 500, Alcock 172/8xd., B. Burma 312/8, B. Burma N.I. 65, Bt. Burma Pet 5/2, B. Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 8/4xd., Katni Ordy. 75, Katni Defd. 187/8, New India Insur. 13/4, Shivrajpur 36/8, Tata Iron Ordy. 25, Tata Defd. 88/12, Tata Hydro 895, Scindia Steam 6/2.

BANKS.

Imperial 1405, Imperial 358/12, India 82, Central 25/2, Eastern 79xd.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st May, 1924.

Cotton	3,222 Bales
Wheat	29 100 Cwts
Linseed	26,835 „
Rapeseed etc.	3,451 „
Ginger Ilyseed	147 „
Poppyseed	120 „
Groundnuts	1356 „
Casterseed	4,563 „
Rice	24,811 „
Myrabollams	4,083 „
Cottonseed	1,951 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,140 „
Juwar	222 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	419 „
Bajri	357 „
Coal	1,644 Tons

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, May 22.

The market to-day opened round about yesterday's closing quotations. In the course of the day however Ready prices and Near Positions witnessed an improved tone by a rise of 7 as. per cwt. in Ready prices, 4as. per cwt. in Transhipment rates and 2d. per cwt. in Old Crop prices.

Some business is reported to have been done for June Shipment at Sh. 22/10.

The market on the whole has presented a better tone in Near Positions and has ruled weak in New Crop.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 2400 bags, showing a meagre demand for Spot Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 24/7 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Ex. Bond Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Ex. S.S. Pandit Rs. 19/2 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment April Sh. 20/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July Sh. 22/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May, 21.

Fine White Ja a C. & F. Calcutta	
May/July Sellers	24/3
July Sellers	21/3
July/Sept. Sellers	21—
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay	
July/Sept. Sellers	21/4
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	21/4
Yesterday—Cu an Sugat May Val	21/—

LINSEED.

London, May. 21.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
M/J Sellers	19 3/8

Tone:—Very little doing and slightly in favour of buyers.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot	
M/J Buyers	19 /
„ Monthe June/July, Aug Sellers	36
„ Sep./Dec. Sellers	36

RUBBER.

London, April 21.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July	10 1/2

Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe May 10 3/8
Tone—firmer with fair and general inquiry—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 22.

A further advance of 68 and 37 points in Old Crops and 58 to 63 points in New Crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some fresh buying and continued short covering. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 31 points higher. The advance was due to general buying on reports of unfavourable weather.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 21st instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co :—

"Cold rains again. Weekly report unfavourable."

In accordance with the advance in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened steady this morning, at Rs. 590, i.e., Rs. 2½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for old Broach. At the opening on shorts covering and general buying the prices advanced to Rs. 596½. Around this level one Japanese House sold and the market gave way to Rs. 595 and closed steady at Rs. 595½ at 4 p.m. Whilst new Broach opened at Rs. 517 and fluctuating within a small range improved to Rs. 518 on some scattered buying and closed at Rs. 517½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 517½ and closed steady at Rs. 518. One Japanese House sold old Broach while another bought Oomra July.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 561 and went up to Rs. 564½ on buying by Commission Houses. Selling by Exporters caused a setback and the market closed at Rs. 562. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 557 and closed 558 at 4 p.m. New Oomra Dec./Jan. opened at Rs. 489 and going down to Rs. 479 closed steady at Rs. 480. F.G. Bengal May/July and Dec./Jan. were nominally quoted Rs. 543, Rs. 532½ and Rs. 497 respectively.

Our ramket for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the inquiry for Berar and Broach was better. About 3,000 Bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 22.

		6-30 P.M
Fully Good Broach	April/May 1924	595 1/2
„ „ „	„ 1925	518
Fully Good Bengal	May ..	542
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	535
„ „	..Dec./Jan. ..	437
Fine Oomra	..May ..	559 1/2
Fine Oomra	..July ..	559 1/2
„ „	..Dec./Jan. ..	480

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

Description, Suffer-Fine, Fine F. Good Good.				
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	572	557	542	527
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	552	..
M. G. Broach No. 2	615	605	595	585
M. G. Southerns No.	..	..	613	603 593
M. G. Mathia	567	557	542	..
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	547	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 22

Fully Good Broach April/May 1924	596
„ „ „ „ „ „1925	518
„ „ Bengal May	545
„ „ „ July ..	538
„ Dec./January, ..	438
Fine Oomera May ..	563
„ July ..	558
„ „ Dec./Jan. ..	480
Good Southern May/June ..	601

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report dated 22nd May, says :—

New York market 21st May, 1924.

Previous Class.	Delivery	Opening Proces	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
31.45	May			32.13	+68
29.00	July	29.15+15	29.38+38	29.37	+37
25.40	Oct.		25.75+35	25.98	+58
24.63	Dec.			25.26	+63
24.38	Jan.			24.97	+59

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 29.55, lowest 29.15, range .40 points. Continued short covering by speculators, and some new buying, meet realising on any advance. Tone of market good.

Liverpool Market 21st May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
17.38	May			17.54	-16
16.70	July	16.75 +03	16.72+03	16.61	+21
14.70	Oct.	14.76+06	14.74+04	Mutilated.	
14.16	Jan.	14.21+05		14.47	+31
14.03	Mar.			14.31	+28
	Egyptian.				
21.15	Jul.			21.20	+05
19.25	Nov.			19 43	+18

Telegraphic market adbices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 300,000. Light rains East Texas and Arkansas heavy rains Memphis District. Daily forecast: Entire belt partly cloudly, slightly cooler.

(2) American cross rate 4.36 1/8. July highest 16.93, lowest 16.65, range .28 points Market improved on reports of poor weather and favourable New York Market. Heavy rains in Tennessee, cooler. Our travelling man wires from North Texas: "About all planted, 95 per cent. up. Good improvement in last 10 days. 1 inch rain needed over large area Texas and Oklahoma." Weekly Government weather report unfavourable due cool weather.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under :—

"Crop progress disappointing."

COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 21.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp-	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	200
Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	17.97
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	23 15

New York 11 a.m.	..July	29.38+08
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..Oct.	25 75+03
	..Jan.	24.75+03
New Orleans 10 a m.	..July	29.14
	..Oct.	24.87

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 21.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	17.43+.05
June	.. ..
July	16.75+.05
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	14.78+.08
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	14.25+.09
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	.. ..
April	.. ..
May	.. ..
Egyptians :—	
July	21.20
November	19.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 21.

Months.	To-day's Price
May	17.54+16
June	17.34+18
July	16.91+21
August	16.34+27
September	15.70+27
October	14.99+29
November	14.65+29
December	14.54+28
January	14.44+28
February	14.35+28
March	14.31+28
April	14.25+28
May	14.18+27
Tone—Steady.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—CO Liverpool, May. 21.

M.G. Bengal „ Good	11.55
„ „ Fully Good	11.95
No. 1 OomrFine	12.35
„ „ a Good	11.85
„ „ Fully Good	12.35
M. G. BroaFine	12.85
„ „ ch, Good	13.20
„ „ Fully Good	13 60
M. G. Scin Fine	14 00
„ „ de, Good	11 20
„ „ Fully Good	11 60
Fine	12 00

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 21

Months.	To-day's price.
May	..21.75 unchgd
June	21.50+.05
July	21.20+.05
August	20.90unchgd
September	20.60+10
Oct.	19.90+15
Nov.	19.45+18
December	19.23+13
January	19.15+15
Feb.	19.10+15
Mar.	19.00+15
April	19.00+15
May	19.00+15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 21.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		3.000
„ „ to Continent		2,000
Futures at New York		
„ „ May		32.13+ 68
„ „ July		29.37+ 37
„ „ October		25.93+ 58
„ „ Dec.		25.27+ 64
„ „ Jan.		24 97+ 59
Spot Cotton at New York		32.50+ 65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		31.45+ 50
Futures „ „ July		29.28+ 47
„ „ „ October		25.18+ 60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		14 1/2
Demand Bill		4 35 62
Silver Commercial Bras		66—
Silver Foreign Mixed		

METALS.

London, April 21

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Coper G. M. B.	£ 61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83—
Yellow Metal	£ 7 15/16
Hard Spelter	£ 29—
TIN BLOCK	£ 208

BRASS.

Bombay May 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	64	0	0
Do	2	64	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 22.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3/4	71	0	0
Copper	1/	73	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	73	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		61	8	0
Pat Klai		59	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	62—0—0		..	
„ „ „	1	60	8	0
„ „ „	1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	60	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		70	0	0
American Copper 3/4	71—8—0		..	
„ „	1, 1 1/4	74	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, May 22.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikanmdas	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No.	40-1	1	12	0
Japan	..No.	42-2	1	14	0
Japan	..No.	20	1	2	9
Japan	..No.	32	1	8	3

SHARE BAZAR.

22nd May, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	395	395	
Bombay Cotton	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing	687-8-90	87-8-688-12	
Century	355	356 4	
Nagpur	466-4-67-8	66-4-467-8	
Colaba	175-76-4	175	
Crescent ex-divi.	228-12-30	228-12	
Indore ex-divi.	365-76-4	73-12-377-8	
Kohinoor	1050	1050	
New Great	338-12-40	45-342-8	
Pearl ex-divi.	497-8-95	95-496-4	
Phoenix	432-8	432-8	
Bharucha	207-8-2 8	202-8	
Simplex	243-12-42-8	243-12	
Swan ex-divi.	760	760	
Swadesh	508-12-7-8	508-12	
Pabni	285	287-8	
Fazal	849-37-8	36-4-838-12	
Mathuradas	295	295	
Tata Mill	232-8	235	
Globe	52-8	53-12	
Mysore	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji	257-8	257-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	103-12	103-12	
Edward Sassoon	187-8	185	
Myre Sassoon	132-8	132-8	
Alcock	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old	305	307-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	91-4	91-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	77-8	77-8	
Bundi Cement	8-4	8-4	
Central E. Mining	20-8	21-8	
Indian Cement	50	47-8	
Katni Cement Ordy.	....	....	
Shivrajpur	....	....	
Tata Steel Ordy.	25	25	
Tata Steel Defd.	88-12	88-12	

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 21.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs.	
A/M Sellers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
A/M Sellers	43/3
AUSTRALIAN M/J Buyers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Re. Sellers	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Value	45/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F,M/J Value	44/6

Wheat Karachi Sof Red M/J nomical.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 22.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchant's Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a.p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 9 0	10 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 13 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 7 0	12 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	79 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 14 0
Poppyseed, White	11 8 0	11 0 0
Groundnutes	71 0 0	
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 8 0
Barley	35 0 0	
Castorseed	73 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.		
Wheat, May	6 10 6	
Wheat, August/September	7 1 6	
Linseed, May	12 4 6	
Linseed Sept.	12 13 6	
Groundnuts J/J	70 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	16 9 0	
Gujrat Castor Seed Vishak	..	
Cotton Seed J/J	5 11 6	

EXCHANGE.

On London at aris..Francs .. ..

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi	1	2	3
Textile	1	1	9
E D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone	1	1	9
Long Coth (Full weight)34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	..	..	
Phoenix per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth+Quality	..	..	
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Pahelvan	..	..	
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Diamond Chula	1	6	0
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	3
Textile(Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	
Pearl			
Hindustan per piece	7	4	
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill :—			
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	8	6	0?
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0?
Black Check—			
Textile „	8	10	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

BOMBAY UNVERSITY.

M. A. EXAM. RESULTS.

FIRST CLASS.

The following candidates have been declared successful at the M. A. Examination of the Bombay University :—

P B Gajendragadkar, (English and Sanskrit, Deccan College); R D Choksi, (English and Latin, Wilson College); D L Gokhale, (English and Marathi, Willingdon College); S Z H S Bukhari, (Persian and Urdu, Bahauddin College); K J Khambata, (History and Economics); G S Diwan, (Mathematics, Deccan College); P K Kashikar, (Mathematics, Willingdon College.).

SECOND CLASS.

V A Gadgil, R D Joshi, V B Mokashi, S S Sukthankar, G L Amladi, M C Gandhi, J C Daruwala, D D Dastur, N F Madan, N V Kinkar, W P Oka, P S Sane, D P Karmarkar, G H Bhatt, K S Krishnamurthy, S A Kher, S A Lal, E V Oturkar, M J Pathakji, V G Ranade, Y S Bhate, S V Bhir, G V Bhagwat.

PASS.

V V Bhandiwad, P G Karki, B L Patankar, S H Naik, N N Shah, K H Notani, J R Randeria, J J Joshi, R M Joshi, P N Shah, J B Wadia, R R Abdyankar, G V Pethe, P J Sabnis, B R Kulkarni, S R Pradhan, M A Narielwala, H I Sayani, R H Ajwani, G T Bapat, P H Barve, G T Date, A R Clement, P Y Deshpande, S A Deshpande, R S Dikshit, S V Pandit, K G Warty, J F Bulsara, D D Bagul, Y G Dharmadhikari, D G Pradhan, M D Vidwans, D V Bapat, G Dhopeshwarkar, V P Keni, Y R Phatak, H A Yevale.

Scholarships, Medals and Prizes have been awarded as under :—

The Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship and the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize—P B Gajendragadkar.

The Chancellor's Medal—R D Choksi.

The Jamsetji Nasarwanji Petit Scholarship—J B Wadia.

The K. T. Telang Gold Medal and Prize, the Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship and the Sir William Wedderburn Shlolarship—K J Khambata.

The Miss Sakaribai S. Mankar Scholarship—Y S Bhate.

M. SC. EXAMINATION.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Messrs. Rango Krishna Asundi (Chemistry), Mangesh Anant Malandkar (Chemistry) and Shridhar Balkrishna Ranade (Botany).

PASSED.

Miss Ruth Keshav Christie (Chemistry), and Messrs. Gopaldas Dharmdas Advani (Chemistry), Dinkar Manishankar Bhatt (Chemistry), Talwar Dinanath (Chemistry), Shankar Kashinath Gokhale (Chemistry), Gopal Vasudev Gurjar (Mathematics), Bhikaji Ramchandra Pandit (Botany), Chaturbhai Shankarbhai Patel (Chemistry), Vasudev Govind Patwardhan (Chemistry), Shamrao Madhav Phadnis (Botany) and Bhadramukh Kaliarai Vaidya (Chemistry).

FALL OF FRANC.

LONDON, May 21.

Paris.—The political circles are most alarmed over the weakness of the franc which has fallen thirteen points to a pound since the general election although it recovered to-day to 78/70. It is stated that a previous intervention of the Banque de France was so profitable as not only to leave the British and the American credits intact, but to build up a strong reserve of sterling and dollars. The reserve however has since been extensively drawn on.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind with the English Mails expected at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 24.

Banks closed: Empire Day.

The s.s. Caledonia, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Pt. Sunder Lalji's address on "Hindu-Muslim Unity—a reality" and Sreeyut Bhagwandinji's address on "Is non-cooperation dead". Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 27.

Voting day for the Mahomedan Urban Constituency, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 23 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
May 24 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
May 25 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
May 26 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 10m.
May 27 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 10m.
May 28 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
May 29 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 1m Sunset 7h 11m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

BAND AT BANDRA POINT.

The Imperial Band will play a selected programme of music at the Bandra Band Stand on Sunday (25th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

"WORLD'S GREATEST PRISONERS".

Mrs. Schofflocher of Canada who is just passing through India will deliver a lecture on "The World's Greatest Prisoners," in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. All are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Saudan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 26th instant.

GHAT-KOPAR'S WATER SUPPLY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar, under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality, will be held to-morrow (Saturday) the 24th inst. at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the bungalow of Mr. Phirozshaw Jamshedji Vakil, to consider the schemes to provide sufficient water supply to Ghat-Kopar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from Bombay of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mongalia" carrying Bombay Mails of 17th instant S. S. Dongola left Aden at 9 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mootlan" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st May 1924 to 6 a.m. of 22nd May 1924.

Small-pox (including imported from Bandra Attacks 6 Deaths 4; Cholera Attacks nil Deaths nil; Plague Attacks 2 Deaths 1; Influenza Attacks nil Deaths 1.

Total Mortality this day last year 125.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 102.

BUDDHIST VIHARA FUND MEETING.

A meeting was held on the 17th inst. at the Calcutta University Institute. Sir P. C. Roy occupied the Chair. The Chairman spoke of the great example set by Buddha, five hundred years before the Christian year; how the Buddhist missionaries had travelled as far as Tibet and Mongolia and southwards to Ceylon to preach the great doctrine. Dr. H. W. B. Moreno made an appeal for the restoration of the Temple and Dharmashala in Calcutta to be known as the Wadie Bigan Temple.

Under the auspices of the S. C. Students' Union, Thana, a public meeting was held on Monday (the 19th inst.) when Prof. T. B. Hardiker M. A. of Poona and Mr. D. P. Joshi, delivered lectures on Scouting. A local Association of Scouts for the district of Thana, was formed, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, being the President and Mr. M. V. Donde, Secretary.

A KAYASTHA SOCIAL GATHERING.

The 18th instant was an eventful day in the history of the Kayastha Community when they held their first Social Gathering. The President-elect Mr. J. K. Mehta, a Kayastha Ex. M.L.C. of Bombay was given a tremendous ovation on his entering the Wadi. At the outset, an amateur performance organised for the occasion by the Kayastha graduates and under graduates, was gone through tragic acting of Alonzo elicited admiration from the spectators.

On the 17th May athletic sports were held of the Kayastha boys and girls in connection with the Gathering every item of the sports was heavily contested by boys and girls alike.

A special feature of this Gathering was a keen competition between grown up girls of the community in music both vocal and instrumental and Miss Freny C. Munsif had the honour to carry the proficiency prize having won four first prizes.

After the performance was over, prizes were distributed by the President to the successful boys and girls.

Mr. J. K. Mehta in his presidential address highly appreciated the work of the youthful organisers and congratulated the boys and girls on their winning prizes. He further pointed out the need for a competition in spinning and hoped that it would be included in the next year's Gathering. He also spoke at some length on the gospel of love and the need for all to use Khadi.

S.S. LEAGUE'S SANITARY ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a Sanitation Round was arranged in the E. Ward of the city on Sunday the 18th inst. The party proceeded from the League's Head Office at 8-40 a.m. and visited the following places.

Parel Road Cross Lane. Here the party was met by Messrs. Soman and Phase who drew the attention of the Executive to the stagnant filthy water adjoining the railway line. This was attributed to the ejector on Arthur Road side not working. Kachra was also seen burning by the side of the big drain.

Parel Chawl Road.—Here on the footpath opposite Venus Cinema, a Nhani pipe was seen throwing out dirty water. This was also taken note of by Mr. Maughan. On the back side of this house the big private compound was seen full of refuse and stagnant water due to drain chokes.

Anjirwadi Buffalo Stables.—The party minutely inspected this big stable and drew the Bhaya's notice to the buffalo carcasses and the refuse and dung lying scattered in the compound an advised him to see that proper care was taken so as not to soil the wated from the two wells used for bathing the animals.

AMERICAN AVIATORS REACH MINATO

LONDON, May 22.

Tokio.—The American aviators have reached Minato.—Reuter.

Minato is a town on the Pacific coast of Japan.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY—A REALITY.

IS NON-COOPERATION DEAD.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Sunder Lalji will speak on Hindu-Muslim Unity A Reality and Mahatma Bhagwandinji will speak on "Is Non-co-operation Dead"? when Maulana Azad Sobhani will preside.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LTD

4 1/2 PER CENT DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, Mr. Trioumdas Gordhandas Khatau presiding.

The Directors' report and statement of the account for the year nded 31st December, 1923, stated:—

The result for the twelve months shows a profit of Rs. 7,75,502-9-10, from which the Directors have set aside the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 for Depreciation, Rs. 62,500 as bonus to the Staff (other than Lineman and Coolies, who have already been paid), Rs. 100,000 on the amount of Underwriting Commission, leaving, with the amount of Rs. 50,94-11-7 brought forward from 1922, a sum for disposal of Rs. 4,06,548-5-5.

Out of this available balance the Directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 4½ per cent, which will absobr Rs. Rs. 69,048-5-5.

3,37,500 and to carry forward a balance of

During the year there were revenue increases of Rs. 2,67,768-6-11 in Bombay, Rs. 15,860 in Karachi and Rs. 37,990 in Ahmedabad; resulting in a total increase of Rs. 3,21,618-6-11.

The Debenture Stock Issue of Rs. 60 lakhs for the financing of the automatic installation and additional underground cables was made on 17th September 1923, when half the issue was called up. The amount not taken by the shareholders was duly paid by the Underwriters upon application. The final call is due for payment in April 1924.

The installation of the automatic apparatus in Bombay has progressed satisfactorily throughout the year, and the new system in all probability will be working before the date of the forthcoming General Meeting.

Extensive additions to the underground cables were made during the year, and this work is still being pressed forward with a view to reduce the amount of overhead wiring and thereby eliminate defects in the service.

New Switchboards of the Common Battery type have been erected at Karachi and Ahmedabad.

Under the terms of article No. 129 of the Articles of Association two Directors, Capt. E.V. Sassoon and R.D. Tata, Esq., retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The properties and stock of the Company have been insured for a total sum of Rs. 31,25,450 and the Profits for Rs. 23,25,000.

Ninety-four fractional certificates valued Rs. 5 each nominal belonging to Shareholders have not been claimed to date and are held in trust by the Secretary of the Company on account of the Shareholders.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—

The number of new lines connected has not been as great as was anticipated largely owing to the depressed state of trade which prevailed during 1923; many cases who had made applications for telephones stating that they were unable to take them when the company was in a position to install them. A satisfactory increase of lines has occurred at Ahemdabad, the additions amounting to 60 per cent.

A questionnaire letter sent to the shareholders in October 23rd 1922 at the time of calling the Extraordinary General Meeting to put the old Company into voluntary liquidation stated that it was necessary to revalue and recapitalize the Company's property, because the Debenture-holders would then have an option of converting their debenture holding into ordinary shares, and in the event of the debenture-holders exercising this option, the ordinary shares would then represent the actual valuation of the Company's business. The Company's assets have been very carefully revalued as at January 1st 1923. The revaluation figures have been examined by the Company's Auditors who are of opinion that the valuation is fair and reasonable.

As you are aware the whole of the telephone system in Bombay was converted to automatic working at midnight on the 17th instant. The new automatic system at present installed has a capacity of 11,000 lines and both exchanges (Gell Street and Central) have been so constructed that they are each capable of being extended to 15,000 lines. It is fully expected that as soon as the advantages of the automatic telephones are appreciated, there will be a considerable increase of subscribers.

The laying of underground cables throughout the Island of Bombay has been pressed forward, and practically the whole of the Bombay service is now operated through underground cables. This is expected to reduce the many defects which occur in the telephone service during the monsoon, and also to lessen the cost of maintenance.

Special underground cables have been laid from Bombay Island to Salsette with a view to developing the Company's system in the Island of Salsette.

I should like to refer in terms of appreciation to the efforts of the Company's staff and the staff of the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Ltd. in so speedily installing the altomatic system; also to express appreciation of the rapid progress made by Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., in the extensive work of laying underground cables.

The reconstruction work carried out during the past 18 months has brought very heavy pressure to bear on the members of the Company's staff and I feel sure that the shareholders will join with me in expressing our appreciation of their endeavours.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended in the report was approved and retiring directors were re-elected.

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of The British India General Insurance Co., Limited, was held at No. 27, Military Square Lane Fort, on Thursday at 5 p.m.

Mr. H.M. Mehta who was voted to the Chair before moving the adoption of the report for the year ended 31st December, 1923 made a short speech touching upon the progress of the Company since its inception. Starting in January 1920 the Company made a promising beginning with a premium income of Rs. 1,15,660 for the first year out of which a 40 per cent Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 31,500 was created; Rs. 14,575 was set off against preliminary expenses; and a sum of Rs. 21,840 was carried forward.

The second year was equally favourable in results. Premium income jumped to Rs. 6,20,090: Reserve was increased to Rs. 1,88,009: and a special fund for depreciation of Government Securities was created with a sum of Rs. 30,000.

In the third year a Government Reserve Fund was created to which Rs. 40,000 were credited.

The fourth year that is, the year under report shows a premium income of Rs. 10,35,900; which is an increase of Rs. 4,09,000 over the previous year's business. The Reserve Liability Fund stands at Rs. 4,09,440 as against Rs. 3,35,000 last year, and the General Reserve Fund is increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

The report was then adopted.

A Dividend of 10 annas per share (62½ per cent) recommended by the Directors was declared.

After making provisions for Reserve Fund income-tax etc., Rs. 824-2-0 is carried forward.

Messrs. A.F. Ferguson and Co., were re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Limited, was held at 113 Esplanade road, Fort, on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Lalji Naranji occupied the Chair.

The report for the year ending 31st December 1923 was moved for adoption by the Chairman and passed. It states that during the year 617 proposals amounting to Rs. 11,26,000 were received out of which 510 proposals have resulted in policies assuring the sum of Rs. 9,85,750. The total number of policies in force is 3,184 assuring the sum of Rs. 54,43,570.

The Life Assurance Fund, which stood at Rs. 4,80,362-2-7 at the beginning of the year, rose to Rs. 6,06,535-4-6 at its close. Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 22,000 are respectively standing to the credit of Reserve Fund and Investment Reserve Fund. Investments shown at cost price, total Rs. 6,31,411-1-8.

A dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 5 5/24 per cent i.e. at 5 annas per share, recommended by the Directors, was declared.

The retiring Director, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, was re-elected.

Messrs. A.F. Ferguson and Co., were appointed Auditors for the current year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

After a short lull again there was some demonstration at a company's meeting on Wednesday. For some time past the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Co., had earned some prominence in the public Press and it was expected that the annual general meeting which was to be held on Wednesday will be marked with some excitement. The meeting, however was orderly thanks to the leader of the shareholders, Mr. D. F. Bharucha, who spared no pains in pacifying excited shareholders and persuading them to address the chair with respect and coolness of head. A series of questions were, therefore, put to the chair in a very business like way some of which were replied, but the shareholders did not seem to be in a mood to accept everything and seemed determined to throw out the report and appoint a committee on the line of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., but they counted without their host and found the majority against them. They therefore, left the meeting in disgust when the chairman announced that the report was adopted.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills was held on Wednesday noon at the company's registered office, Ballard Estate. Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding.

The Directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1923 showed a profit of Rs. 14,74,842 9-1, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 17,902 12-7, carried over from last year's account. This own the Directors propose to dispose of as under:—

To Depreciation Account Rs. 14,60,000; to writing off Reorganisation Scheme Rs. 70,000: to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 4,842-9-1. Total Rs. 14,74,842-9-1.

SHAREHOLDERS' QUESTIONS.

After the chairman moved the adoption of the report with a short speech seconded by Mr. Narotam Morarji, Mr. Nensi Madhavji a shareholder put a number of questions to the chairman which he said he would reply after all the shareholders had put accumulated questions. Mr. B. F. Bharucha protested against the attitude of the chairman in adopting this procedure as he said last time Capt. Sassoon had answered individual questions. The chairman said he would answer questions to the best of his abilities after all other shareholders had put them. Mr. Nensi then asked.

(1) How is it that the management propose to take Rs. fourteen lacs to the depreciation account against Rs. 6 lacs as done last year? (2) What was the rate of the bales of check sold last year?

(3) Why do the management not manufacture cloth according to the contract rather than stock goods indiscriminately?

(4) What was the loss to the company for the goods which was sold at two to three annas less than the market rate?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then put a series of questions. He asked:—(1) Who are Messrs. Patel Cotton Co., to whom Rs. 45,40,820 have been advanced? (2) What is their relation with Sassoons? (3) Are Sassoons in any way interested either in the capital or in the profit? (4) According to the Articles of Association is it not the duty of the Sassoons to by cotton? (5) From whom are stores purchased? (6) What is the total amount of retrenchment? (7) In the whole of India is there any concern with a capital of Rs. 6 crores and a cash balance of Rs. 4,000? (8) Loans from Sassoons are every day swelling while the business is going down. What is the reason?

Mr. Mansukhalal Manecklal then asked some information in regard to the Consolidated Mills Supply Co. Ltd. and what commission they got? Whether the E. D. Sassoons were partners of the said company? And whether the Fort branch of the company was a paying concern.

Mr. P. H. Master suggested taking Rs. four lacs only to the depreciation account and disbursing Rs. ten lacs in the payment of dividend to the shareholders.

Mr. M. R. Bharucha protested against holding the meeting at such an inconvenient hour. He suggested 5 p.m. any day in the future. He also asked if the machinery and stock were verified by the auditors.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

Replying to all the questions, the chairman referred to Mr. Nensi's first and said 800 bales were sold at Rs. 5/8 per bale. The retail price was Rs. 5/14 but to sell all the bales it would have taken a long time and therefore it was sold at Rs. 5/8 each. Referring to Mr. Bharucha's questions he said Patel Cotton Co. and E. D. Sassoon were partners. The Sassoon had half share. The cotton was purchased on Colaba terms. The mill had nothing to do with it. The Consolidated Mills Supply Co. Ltd. had a nominal capital of Rs. 20 lacs and had subscribed Rs. 13 lacs. E. D. Sassoon Co. got 1½ per cent. commission. Sassoons advanced loans as bankers on 6 per cent. Inrerest though bank's rate might be even nine per cent. By retrenchment a saving of Rs. 10½ lacs was effected. The retrenchment was made in salaries, wages, stationary etc.

Mr. Bharucha was dissatisfied with this explanation and said Sassoons were running the concern like the Government of India. They were practically starving it and no one would dare to take it up.

The chairman: There has been a tremendous decrease in the staff. We have turned out a lot of people.

Mr. Bharucha: Like Government of India low paid men might have been turned out while top heavy men maintained.

The chairman then said the cloth shops in Fort and other parts of the city were making a good profit. He also announced that any shareholder was welcome during office hours either to him or to Mr. Stones for any information required in regard to the management which would be given willingly.

Mr. Bharucha, at this stage, moved an amendment that the meeting be adjourned and a committee of the shareholders (named) be appointed to confer with the directors in regard to the management of the company and submit a report to the shareholders.

Mr. Bharucha said Mr Narotam Morarji a director of this company had accepted such an amendment as a chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. The shareholders wanted to be satisfied in regard to the management of the company.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Nensi Madhavji then moved mother amendment that the passing of the report be deferred for a week, but this too was ruled out of order.

Votes were then taken for the adoption of the report, but it was decalred carried by majority. Poll was demanded and the chairman agreed. He then put other resolutions in regard to the appointment of directors etc. which were carried. The chairman and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw then proposed to take poll at once. This the shareholders resented and asked for a date. This request too was not acceded and Mr. Dinshaw began taking names of a few shareholders present while others refused to give. Mr. Dinshaw, therefore, declared the report carried and the shareholders left in indignation with cries of shame.

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Burjor Bharucha deserves the thanks of the shareholdeds for taking up their cause in case of the above mills. Certainly, the time, when the meeting was convened, was very inconvenient, and many shareholders who were present in the meeting were greatly surprised at the vague explanation given by the Chairman about same. Among those present, were a large number of persons, who were connected with Mills or the Agents. The chairman at first showed, as if he was anxious to offer all the explanation, but as is usually the case in such meetings, very soon he began to take shelter under some legal technicality to flout the wishes of those shareholders, who were not satisfied with the vague explanations offered. Very often an ordinary shareholder is not conversant with a number of legal technicalities, due to which, he is prevented from moving a resolution or an amendment, or being offered an explanation of points raised by him. Such a thing happened in the case of Mr. Bharucha at the meeting to-day.

If, therefore, a Shareholders' Association had existed, such matters could be thrashed out there and through one or two shareholders as spokesmen, the interest of the shareholders could be served much better in meetings of joint stock companies. Otherwise, it nowadays so happens, that some shareholders rise to speak in the meeting on irrelevant points, and some who speak to the point, find themselves flouted under a technical point of the law.

A number of people were also surprised how Mr. Bharucha found himself satisfied with the explanation of the chairman of the above Mills, that the firm of agents were partners, (with the knowledge of the Board and without the knowledge and consent of shareholders) in a private limited company, and if any profit resulted that was to go to the Mills. This was something very strange, and a proper explanation ought to be demanded in this matter, whether the agents were entitled to keep their share in the cotton purchases of the Mills. Not having been satisfied with the attitude of the chairman and the board, Mr. Bharucha and a number of shareholders left the meeting, and we should like to know what further steps Mr. Bharucha intends to take in the matter.—Yours etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, May 21.

PICTURESQUE INDIAN CITIES ON FILMS.

The G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway companies have arranged to have cinema films, showing some of the most important and picturesque cities in India served by their lines which will shortly be exhibited at the Excelsior Theatre. These films have been taken for the Wembley Exhibition. Beginning at the every beginning the films show Bombay with its beautiful harbour, and the big liners unloading their human cargo from many lands. Thence we are taken to the Ghats along the G. I. P. Railway and are shown some of the notable engineering feats, for which this line is justly noted, particularly near the Ravering Station. The caves of Ellora, the fort of Daulatabad, Agra, Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, Delhi, with their many fine buildings of Moghul architecture and the wonderful mosques are then put on the screen. It is altogether a wonderful collection of pictures of old India, of which any Indian might be proud. The Agra Fort and Fathepur Sikri, Udaipur with its dreamy palace in a beautiful lake and Amber with its deserted palaces and fort, give one an idea of what a romantic country India is like, and makes him anxious to visit these places.

MEMBERS OF DIVISIONAL BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE.

The Director of Information, Bmbay writes:—

The following gentlemen are appointed as members of the Divisional Boards of Agriculture constituted in accordance with the scheme for the co-ordination of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments:—

SIND

Agricultural Department. Mr. Manhardas Kanromal and Mr. Syed Hajan Shah Nawabshah, Zamindar and Municipal Councillor, Shikarpur.

Co-operative Department. Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto, M. L. C. and Mr. Jamshed N. K. Mehta.

Additional members for cotton. Mr. C. D. Argyriades, Karachi.

GUJARAT.

Agricultural Department. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, Jagirdar, Surat and Mr. Mohonlal S. Dalal, Nadiad.

Co-operative Department. Mr. Bhulabhai Fragjibhai Patel and Mr. Pranwallabndas H. Bandwalla.

Additional members for cotton .Mr. Bomanshaw Jamsetji Jambusarwala, Ankleshwar and Seth Ishwarbhai Motibhai of Surat.

KHANDESH AND NASIK.

Agricultural Department. Mr. P. M. Bijlikar, Pachora and Mr. R. B. Ransing, Dhulia.

Co-operative Department. Mr. M. C. Kelkar and Mr. Ajba Vithal Patil.

Additional members for cotton. Rao Saheb Gulabchand Hiralal, Dhulia and Rao Saheb Rupchand Motiram, Jalgaon.

DECCAN.

Agricultural Department. Mr. V. N. Mutalik, Pleader, Satara and Mr. H. G. Girme of Kopargaon, Amednagar.

Co-operative Department. Mr. R. M. Sane and Mr. R. N. Rajadnya.

SOUTHERN MARTHA COUNTRY.

Agricultural Department. Rao Bahadur Venkanna S. Naik of Ranebennur, Dharwar and Rao Saheb S. S. Mangsuli of Athni, Belgaum.

Co-operative Department. Mr. F. T. Nalavdi and Mr. S. K. Hosmani.

Additional members for cotton. Mr. M. V. Koti, Gadag and Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti, Hubli.

KONKAN.

Agricultural Department. Mr. K. T. Karulkar, Thana and Mr. Venkatrao V. Nilekani of Sirsi, Kanara.

Co-operative Department. Mr. V. V. Athalye and Mr. V. K. Sanjanwalla.

MUNICIPAL CEMENT CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I write to point out that the report appearing in to-day's "Chronicle" re. my resolution in the Standing Committee on cement contracts is inaccurate and misleading. I never said as your paper reports that I "wanted the Sub-Committee to go into the matter and take legal opinion whether it was not possible to get out of this contract." On the contrary, I distinctly said—and I note that I have been accurately reported by other papers—that I did not suggest that we should back out of our moral and legal obligation.

I should add that the Commissioner has also been misreported by your paper.

I shall thank you to publish this letter in to-morrow's "Chronicle."—Yours, etc.,

KANJI DWARKADAS.

Bombay, May 22.

[With reference to Mr. Kanji's letter the Municipal Commissioner interviewed by our representative yesterday stated that our report was substantially correct, except on a small point, namely, that only in one instance did he allow particular contractors to buy their own cement in the bazar at the current rate. That cement was purchased from the Dwarka Cement Company, one of the contracting companies with the Corporation. Since then he had issued definite orders, after taking legal opinion, that all cement, whether for contract or departmental work, should be purchased through the Municipal cement contractors, that is to say, the four companies with whom a contract has been made for ten years. The Commissioner also stated that the object of purchasing cement from these companies, as stated by Mr. Tairsee, was to encourage Swadeshi concerns. Mr. Kanji's resolution asked that a Committee should be appointed to "investigate and report whether the said contract is to the benefit of the Corporation now, and if not, whether it is possible *to revise or cancel the same.*" His complainant that he has been misreported is, therefore, as amazing as it is unreasonable. Evidently Mr. Kanji does not know his own mind.—Editor "B. C."]

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I suppose it was in consonance with his general policy of pleasing the Labour Party and "putting them at their ease" with the vast body of Conservative members of Parliament that Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas brought forward his resolution in the Municipal Standing Committee for a revision or cancellation of the Corporation's contract with four of the cement companies in this country to purchase their annual requirements from them. The contract was made for ten years, at a time, when prices were soaring and nobody dreamt that normal conditions would ever return, and although the Corporation made a profit for one year at the rate of Rs. 25 per ton on all cement purchased by them, the Municipality is likely to lose in future owing to over-production and slump in the cement market. There has been an abnormal depression in trade and owing to the dearness of money building trade and activities of a similar nature are at a stand-still, with the result thhat the prices of cement have stumbled down. Another factor is that cheap foreign cement is dumped into this country in enormous quantities, and is sometimes brought to this country as mere ballast; in India, on the other hand, excessive railway freights militate against Indian cement being sold at cheap rates. Mr. Kanji's resolution was that a committee should be appointed either to "revise or cancel" the present contract. While one may admit that the Corporation is losing some money by purchasing cement from Swadeshi concerns, one must strongly oppose any suggestion that the Corporation should now wriggle out of their contract with the Indian concerns and purchase their requirements in the open market. If the Municipality does not encourage Indian factories, even at a sacrifice, then they are likely to go under. Mr. Kanji's resolution does not admit of any other interpretation than that the Corporation should break their word and purchase their cement from the cheapest seller. All one can say is that although it might apparently be cheap so to do, it is neither patriotic nor to the good of the country ultimately, and I am glad that Mr. Kanji's unpatriotic resolution was thrown out.—Yours, etc.,

SWADESHI.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAMA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Swami Vishwananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, (Bandra) Bombay No. 20, writes:—

It may be known to the educated public of Bombay that the Western India Vivekananda Society started the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram at Santa Cruz last year in April. Since then the Ashram has been propagating the truths of the universal religion of Vedanta by holding classes and delivering lectures and discourses in different parts of the city. As a practical demonstration of the Vedantic principles, the Ashram has started a charitable dispensary in the new premises of the Asuram at Khar Road with the object of serving the poor as veritable manifestations of the Lord.

Sevasrams (or homes of service) for the poor and the destitute have been started by the Ramakrishna mission at Hardwar, Benares, Allahabad and other holy cities of India, where the pilgrims flock in large numbers and these institutions have been a boon to thousands of the poor and the helpless. The need of a Sevashram in the suburbs of a wealthy city like Bombay is not the less and the number of patients shows unmistakably that the Charitable Dispensary is removing a long-felt want of the locality. But the Ashram is handicapped for want of funds and so appeals to the generous public to constitute their mite for the service of the poor Narayanas.

Contributions however small will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the President, Sri Ramkrishna Ashram Khar Road, (Bandra) Bombay No. 20, or Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor Treasurer, Western India Vivekananda Society), Rutherfield Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

ARRIVING IN JULY.

In the course of a letter from Durban dated April 24, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu says that she has been detained in S. Africa for a month longer owing to pressure of urgent work and will proceed to E. Africa in June, arriving in India in July.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI.

A TRIBUTE TO PARSIS.

Commenting on the Parsi support, to the motion for giving an address to Mahatma Gandhi, in the Bombay Municipal Council, the "Prajamitra and Parsi" rejoices over the incident, and commends the attitude taken up by Parsis. It adds that, with one or two solitary exceptions Parsis voted solidly in favour of presenting the address and also approved of the draft address. The solitary exceptions do not represent the Parsi attitude, but the feelings of the Parsi community were truly voiced by Mr. Homasji Mody for which he deserves thanks. It is an admitted fact, says the paper, that Mahatmaji is not the great personage of any one particular community. Again, the relations of the Parsi community and the Mahatma have always been very cordial. A proof of this—if one were needed—was furnished at the time of the deplorable riots in Bombay, when the 'greatest man of the world' evinced his great concern and regard for the safety of the members of that community. It was a Parsi,—Mr. Rustomji—who had cooperated with him in his great fight for freedom and assertion of human rights in South Africa. Again the Parsis have given lakhs of rupees to the Tilak Swaraj Fund for Mahatmaji's cause. Whatever be the political views of Mahatma, everybody, be he friend or foe, admires his noble and saintly career. As Mr. Mody has truly said they had to look to "Mahatmaji the man" and not to "Mahatmaji the politician."

After referring to the meritorious services rendered by Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, and Sir Pherozshah Mehta for the advancement of the national cause, the paper points out that the more the Parsis took part in the national movement, joining hands with Hindus and Mahomedans, the better for the good name and welfare of the community. Concluding it says: "The Municipality of Bombay is considered to be the premier municipality of India. It has done well to decide to give address to one who is really an uncrowned King. The Parsi community by joining heartily in the movement has, it can be said without exaggeration, made its name and fame evergreen."

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notification by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is republished:—

"No. 232-G., dated the 14th May 1924.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. William B. Douglass, Junior, as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Karachi, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. M. R. Price has been appointed to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service.

Mr. Price has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation in the Bombay Presidency and to direct that he should report himself to the Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik.

The Governor in Council has a temporary appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 340 per mensem for a period of six months and to direct that Mr. Ashana Ramchandra Aku, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, should hold it and do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police on the G.I.P. and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, with effect from 23rd February 1925.

Mr. K. D. Naik, has been appointed District Agricultural Overseer Broach, to act as Cotton Superintendent, Surat, vice Mr. C.S. Patel.

No. S. 20/1/6852.—Mr. B.S. Patel is appointed as Professor of Agriculture from 19th April 1924, the date of retirement of Mr. J.B. Knight.

Rao Saheb B.M. Desai, is appointed to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Indian Agricultural Service from 19th April 1924, the date of retirement of Mr. J. B. Knight.

Captain R.H. Malone, M.D., I.M.S., an officer of the Medical Research Department was attached to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Lieutenant-Colonel R.F. Steel, I.M.S., was placed on general duty at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, from 29th March 1924 to 1st April 1924 (both days inclusive)

Captain B.F. Eminson, I.M.S., was appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, Bombay, with attached duties, for one day on the 30th November 1923.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain in parts of Karnatak. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kanra, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in some parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of water was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar Baroda, Palapur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

Famine has been declared in the Bijapur District. Gratuitous relief to the infirm and to village servants is being given in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, and Satara. The daily average number of persons on relief during the week ending 10th May, 1924 was—on works Bijapur 570; on gratuitous relief Bijapur 253; Poona 1,543; Sholapur 378, Satara 1,641.

Owing to bad weather Squadron Leader Maclaren did not leave Akyab on Thursday for Rangoon.—A.P.

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NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, May 23, 1924.

THE PILOT AT THE HELM.

Late last night we received for publication the two statements embodying the result of the consultations that have taken place during the week at Juhu between Mahatma Gandhi and the Swarajist leaders, Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. No statement from Mahatma Gandhi has in recent years aroused, in anticipation, greater interest on the part both of his critics and his followers. The enemies of Indian freedom had laid much store by what they fondly hoped would be the spectacle of India being like a house divided against itself and presenting them with a splendid opportunity of exploiting the differences between her leaders to strengthen their hold on her. Their hopes were doomed to disappointment. And in proportion as their disappointment at the statements issued by Mahatma Gandhi and the Swarajist leaders will be keen, will the satisfaction of the Indian people, who had looked forward, with complete confidence in the wisdom of their great leader, to the outcome of the consultations, will be complete. The whole country will share the view of Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru that there is an abiding and fundamental unity amongst both parties of the Indian National Congress and that in their determination to work for the same object in the same or different shapes is expressed the determination of the Indian nation to bring the struggle for Swaraj to a successful issue.

It was the unique privilege of the Delhi session of the Congress to express this abiding and fundamental unity and of the Cocanada session to endorse that expression. The most satisfactory result expected of the Juhu consultations was the confirmation of the Delhi and Cocanada compromise and not the conversion, even if it were thinkable, of the Mahatma to the Swarajist view of Council-entry. The Swarajist leaders say that they have not been able to convince the Mahatma of the soundness of their position regarding this question. They could hardly have expected to succeed with the Mahatma when they had failed with the great majority of his followers at Delhi and Cocanada. For, apart from other fundamental objections to it, the entire abrogation of the Council boycott would destroy at one stroke the prestige and authority of the Congress and deprive it of that initiative and capacity for direct action which are essential to the success of the national cause and which the Swarajists themselves contemplate in the event of the failure of their programme. The Swarajist leaders themselves recognise this fact when they admit that their Council work must necessarily lose much of its strength without the backing of outside constructive work and that "it is not inside but outside the legislatures that we must look for that sanction without which the effective carrying out of our Coucil policy is impossible." The success that has hitherto attended their efforts is, in short, due to the strength derived from the sanction of the Congress as a body willing and capable of carrying out a more effective policy of finally bending the bureaucracy to the people's will. We are glad, therefore, that Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal realise that it is a fruitless verbal discussion to enter into a controversy about Council entry. The controversy was laid to rest at Delhi. Then the majority of Congressmen recognised, as the Mahatma now recognises, that so long as the Swarajists believed in Council-entry their place was undoubtedly in the Councils. As they have not entered the legislative bodies without full deliberation they cannot be expected, and the Cocanada decision does not ask them, to retire from the position until experience has convinced them of the futility of their method. The question before the country, therefore, the Mahatma rightly says, is not the examination and distribution of the merits of the Swarajist view and his. That question was settled at Delhi and Cocanada. Hence, the duty of all Congressmen, no sharing the Swarajist view, is to se to the fulfilment of the purpose of the Delhi and Cocanada resolutions—namely, allowing the Swarajists the chance they wanted of trying the method of Council entry. That purpose, as the Mahatma says, "can only be served if the No-changers with scrupulous honesty allow the Swarajists full liberty to pursue their programme in the Councils unfettered by any obstruction from them", and they can do so inspite of the fact that they, in common with the Mahatma, cannot actively help them in a project in which they do not believe.

The Mahatma having blessed the Delhi-Cocanada decision, the duty of both sections of the Congress is to redouble their efforts towards the fulfilment of the common object. If the Swarajists succeed, their fellow-Congressmen will rejoice in the success and will, as the Mahatma promises, confess their error. If they fail and are disillusioned, their fellow-Congressmen are confident that, patriots as they are, they will, as they themselves declare, retrace their steps and unreservedly place themselves under the guidance of the Mahatma and work through the Congress organisations under his banner. The No-Changers need no incentive for the duty that liest nearest them. They can justify their opposition to Council-entry only by showing the results of their application to the Constructive programme without dissipating their energies in the futile and negative activity of obstructing the Swarajists in their effort to justify their entry into the Councils by results. Besides their own efforts, they have the additional advantage of securing the cooperation of the Swarajists, whose leaders have accepted the suggestion of the Mahatma to push forward the Constructive Programme in the legislatures without sacrificing the principle of self-reliance and resistance to the bureaucracy which alone justifies their entry into them. Both sections of the Congress have thus been given a clear lead by the founder of the movement of Non-violent Non-Cooperation through which alone, they are both convinced, can the salvation of India be achieved. The pilot is at the helm again. All would be right with India if only her sons prove true to her.

"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

Reuter reports that the Legislative Council of Kenya adjourned on Monday as a protest against the sermon recently preached by the Rev. A. G. Fraser in Westminster Abbey. To enable our readers to judge for themselves what there was in the sermon to which exception could be taken by a Council composed almost entirely of persons who profess to be Christian, we reproduce on another page relevant extracts from the same. Reuter's correspondent does not tell us to what remarks in particular in the sermon the very Christian legislators of Kenya took objection. We must await the newspaper reports of the speeches made in the Council for light to be thrown on their attitude For ourselves we cannot think of any, even after making allowance for the natural sensitiveness of the White "trustees" of Kenya to anything concerning their "sacred trust to civilization" in respect of the "Natives" of the Colony. The most damaging remark which figures in the serman regarding the Whiteman's "trust" is not one made by the Rev. Fraser but by Major Grogan in his book on the Whiteman's rule in Africa and quoted by the reverend gentleman. It is worth repetition, since the Major happens to be a member of the very Council which has taken offence at the plain-speaking of one of their God-fearing countrymen.

"I have seen too much of the world" wrote the Major, "to have any lingering belief that Western civilisation benefits Native races. Socially, physically, morally, its advent is their death-knell . . . . I have small sympathy with the capitalistic regime. . . But it is the regime in which we live as yet, and till it, top-heavy, crumbles to the ground, the Native, too, must fall in line. We have stolen his land; now we must steal his limbs. The setting apart of native reserves does but defer the issue. In time the White man will have all. It is happening in New Zealand, it is happening in the United States; it will happen in Africa none the less." Major Grogan cannot have changed his views much since he wrote thus, though he may fulminate ever so much against the Indians, who, in his eyes, are a nuisance, coming as they do between the White man and the victims of his aggression. "It is the regime in which we live and we must go on with it till it, top heavy, crumbles to the ground, crushing the Natives too whom we have dragged in for our own selfish ends"—such is the frank attitude of the White settler, according to Major Grogan, towards the "Native" races. Has the Rev. Fraser uttered any "worse" truth than this in his sermon? It is probable that we shall find that the Kenya legislators have taken exception not to any particular remark in the sermon but to the sermon as a whole, in fact to the "spirit" behind the sermon. What is this spirit? It is a truly Christian spirit which the entire sermon breathes, a spirit reminding one of Him "who denounced the money-changers, the bargainers in justice and the Pharisees in general of His time. The White legislators of Kenya appear to be as much scandalised and shocked at the denunciations of the Rev Fraser as the Pharisees of Jerusalem two thousand years ago under the lashes of the Galilean. No wonder! It is their guilty conscience that makes them wince! The White man in the Coloured man's country took upon himself the responsibility of being "his brother's keeper." How has he discharged that trust? Is it not like Cain himself?

A statement has been issued by the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, signed by the Metropolitan of India, among others, on the subject of the Class Areas Bill introduced in the South African Union Parliament. We shall not be surprised at all, if, when the Union Parliament reopens, after the elections, it adjourns, like the Kenya Council, as a protest against the unwarranted and most objectionable interference of the Indian clergy in a matter which is the exclusive concern of the legislators of the Union. We shall not be surprised to see General Smuts and General Hertzog, both "devout Christians" by all report, crying "hands off" to the meddling padres in India. We go further and say, we shall not even be surprised to see some South African Bishops coming forward to denounce the "mischievous" manifesto of their clerical brethren in India and the "perversion" by the latter of the message of Christ. But we do not yet despair of the appeal of the National Christian Council evoking a response from South Africa, though it is an appeal by men who have seldom protested against un-Christian conduct by their co-religionists in India itself. That appeal is addressed not merely to the Smutses and Hertzogs of the Union, but also to the Christian community as a whole. The appeal of the Council is timely, since the elections will soon be held in the Union and the fate of the Class Areas Bill will be decided.

Notes of the Day.

What India Wants.

The Lee Commission's Report is to be published next week. The Commission was appointed in the teeth of public opposition. In view of this fact and considering its composition, its recommendations, which are reported to be unanimous, are not likely to be acceptable to India. The "Daily Telegraph", the unfailing friend of the "Steel-frame", has, therefore, taken it upon itself the task of reconciling Indians to these recommendations. Hence it is that we are told that the position in India is in a more fluid state and "given goodwill on both sides the present moment is propitious to make a new start in India." The new start for which the "Daily Telegraph" is obviously concerned is on behalf of the Services, improving their prospects and consolidating their positions. So the "Daily Telegraph", the foe of all reform, is gracious enough to say:—

> "If the Montford Scheme can be Indianised and thus rendered more palatable to Indian sentiment and more agreeable to Indian institutions, British public opinion will gladly approve the change, but we must ascertain this is what nationalism desires and not Indianisation of the existing Constitution, which will simply transfer power and responsibility from the British to Indian hands."

The article, as the special cable which we publish elsewhere says, is an attempt to throw another apple of discord among Indians and induce them to play into the hands of the reactionaries by approving a system which places power into the hands of aristocrats in view of the increased salaries to the Indian Services which the Lee Commission is understood to have recommended. Further, to disarm the opposition of the Assembly to the small addition to the pittance now given to the Services the appointment of a Royal Commission which the Under-Secretary regarded as premature in April is to be announced in September. But these naive tactics will not deceive the Indian people and those resorting to it betray their ignorance of the reality of the Indian demand. The people of India do not want and will not tolerate the gradual substitution of the alien bureaucracy by an indigenous one. They want and are determined to secure democratic control of the entire machinery of the administration that is, Swaraj, nothing more nor less.

The "Liberals'" Malady.

We doubt if the Presidency will be in any way wiser or the "Liberal" rank and file better able to face the problems confronting the country, after a perusal of Mr. B. S. Kamat's presidential address at the Liberal Conference at Ahmednagar. A few weeks ago Mr. Sastri attempted a diagnosis of the malady from which the "Liberal" Party is suffering. Though the diagnosis was not entirely correct, he at least laid his finger on one or two sources of the trouble. Mr. Kamat has offered his own diagnosis now, but it is so wide of the mark that one is constrained to wonder whether the "Liberal" leaders are not suffering from myopia more than anything else. For, not one of them seems to realise whether the extreme narrowness of the ideals which they are pursuing can have anything to do with the lack of enthusiasm marking all "Liberal" programmes and "Liberal" conferences or with the poor results which "Liberal" activities have so far produced. Mr. Kamat holds the existing system of voting, the superior organisation of the Swarajists and the blunders of the Government to be largely, if not wholly, responsible for the failure of the "Liberals" in the last elections. But he shuts his eyes to the most vital factor that told against his Party, namely, the staleness of the creed which the "Liberals" have been pursuing. The "Liberal" Party is suffering from the same malady to which, its counterpart, the British Conservative Party, has fallen a victim. Only the other day Mr. Baldwin was reported to have remarked that "if the Conservative Party is to exist, we must have a vital democratic creed." He went so far as to say that "every future Government must be Socialistic in the sense in which our grandfathers used the term" and that "in the past we were often rightly accused of being closely identified with vested interests; in future we must put our house in order and remove the many abuses which provide for Socialist argument."

The Difference.

The difference between the leaders of the Conservative Party in Great Britain and those of the "Liberal" Party in India seems to be that whereas the former now realise that the main stumbling block in the way of the Party's progress is their undemocratic and in some ways reactionary creed, the latter seem to be quite content to hug to their bosom the lifeless creed which Congressmen had cherished quarter of a century ago. They have shut their eyes to the fact that the nation around them has progressed in the meanwhile by leaps and bounds and has quite other ideals than those which it entertained at the time of its awakening. No amount of "organisation" or official support to the programme of the "Liberals" will win over the sympathies of the nation to the "Liberal" creed so long as that creed does not correspond to the ideals and aspirations which are agitating the breast of the nation. Mr. Kamat, in the characteristic Pecksniffian style, expressed the hope that Providence would inspire Mahatma Gandhi "to look into the realities of life." Mr. Kamat and his friends of the "Liberal" Party evidently do not stand in need of such enlightenment. They are quite satisfied that the goal they are pursuing and the route they have chosen are both correct and approved by their countrymen—or rather, will be approved by them when the goal is reached. If the nation is not with the "Liberal" Party now, that is only because of its incapacity to see what is good for itself. The "Liberals" have the consolation that their creed is approved at least by their friends in England. It is this dependence on England and lack of faith in their own countrymen which form the keynote of the "Liberal" policy. Instead of making common cause with their own countrymen in resisting the aggressions of the bureaucracy, the "Liberals" prefer to appeal to the generous instincts of British statesmen and the British public by means of deputations and lectures in England! Such is the topsy-turvydom of Indian "Liberalism"!

A New Convert.

The "New Leader" writes:—

"There are increasing signs that India is destined to be the outstanding imperial problem of our generation. Elsewhere in our columns this week the present situation is discussed in an interesting and suggestive article by Mr. J. T. Gwynn, who expresses, however, his individual view, not necessarily that of this paper. One plain truth emerges from his article. All sides in this discussion, and particularly Socialist critics of the Government, must beware of over-simplifying the problem. It does not suffice to show, for instance, that a memorial like that addressed recently to the Secretary of State for India by the European Association in India is full of fallacious reasoning and bad history, and then deem the problem solved by asserting as against these the "right of self-determination." Europe is now discovering that unqualified self-determination is quite inadequate as a political principle and must condemn the world to chaos. In the fight against alien tyranny, Indians will have the full sympathy of Reformers and Socialists in Britain, but it is important, from the point of view of India's interest, that the resistance to tyranny should not be identified with the Nationalist fallacies that have wrought so much evil in the Western world."

Mr. Gwynn, whose article was reproduced in "The Chronicle" the other day, seemed, it will be remembered, to be overwhelmed by the difficulties of conceding India's claim to self-determination and, therefore, recommended the appointment of a Royal Commission. The "New Leader" shares his disbelief in self-determination. And yet it was the Executive of the Independent Labour Party, of which the "New Leader" is the organ, which in March last passed a resolution demanding the application of the principle of self-determination to India. It is not difficult to discover the reason of this sudden change. More amazing results have flowed from the "responsibility" of office!

FACTS ABOUT ADEN.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

A high officer opined in 1877 that the Settlement of Aden was not ripe for municipal Government according to the Indian system, and so it was there being then few really influential inhabitants and foreign merchants who seldom stayed here beyond a few years at any time. But this does not now hold good. The Aden Municipality is, however, governed by an Executive Committee under the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 and the rules framed thereunder. The Committee consists of a Chairman and six members: three Europeans including one Assistant Resident and three Orientals, viz: a merchant belonging to the Jewish, Arab and Khoja communities. There is no "system of election of members". The appointment of members is entirely left to the discretion of the Political Resident, who goes through a list of names and nominates those whom he considers fit to hold the position. But the evils of nomination are too well-known to need repetition. The British Government established a Parliament in Mesopotamia within nine years of British occupation of that country. It is not high time that the system of nomination be discarded in favour of election for managing petty local affairs in Aden 85 years after its occupation?

Aden is not surely what it was in 1877. Several improvements have been made. A Railway line runs from Maalla to Habil (a small hamlet a few miles from Lahej). How beneficial this railway would have been had it been extended from Maalla to Crater and Tawahi! We hope it will not be long before the engine whistles down to Crater and up to Tawahi. Electricity is not far off, and the artisan wells are being dug.

These two are really big scheme for which Aden should be thankful to the present Chairman of the Aden Settlement, Mr. E. G. Duggen. It would not be, we think, out of place if an extract from Col. Jacob's book "Kings of Arabia" is given on the subject of improvements in Aden:

"The lighting is prehistoric, and electricity is but slowly coming into its own. The roads are only moderate and in a state of constant repair. Want of funds is the excuse urged, but the revenues might be largely augmented were the various departments of Aden supervised by a Governor-in-Council, instead of being, as at present, in the hands of semi-independent officials; and if the revenues already recovered were devoted wholly to the needs of the settlement, and were not requestered in part to the demands of Imperial needs elsewhere". P. 263 et seq.

Leasing of Lands.

A friend of mine once told me that Prof. Patrick Geddes has submitted a comprehensive report to Government on the town planning of Aden. Surely this was very delightful news. But it seems that this ambitious scheme was put in the wrong pigeon-hole out of which it has not emerged yet. It appears that schemes concerning Aden are like meteors that shoot athwart the heaven and disappear in space. However, there is one thing very modern, which neither Prof. Geddes nor any town planner on earth would recommend, that is the huddling of building together without any architectural plan but merely upon a studied system of crowding together as many houses as possible. For example, plots of land have been given by the Executive Committee, Aden, to landlords in the only open space available for recreation and where nothing ought to have been allowed to be erected. The whole of Aden is already blocked up and there is no place of recreation for the public except what little is available at present. Col. Jacob remarks: "There has been but little system or plan in the erection of buildings. There is scarcely one building in Aden of architectural beauty. An expert once landed and gave us hints, but these have not been carried out. The Maalla plain, between the Hediuf Gate and the Crater, is undoubtedly the best site for building expansion, and the present regime is wisely extending the native town in this quarter. Hitherto the old cry of 'Aden is a fortress' had baulked all mercantile dreams of progress. The populace of Aden is over 50,000, and expansion is imperative both on the Maalla plain and in Sheikh Othman. The present President, General Scott, is looking to Kher Maksar as a possible location of a new cantonment, and its *"removal from the stifling atmosphere of the grim Crater"* p. 264 (Italics mine). If the present policy of leasing land regardless of the health requirements of citizens is kept up, I am afraid that this place would very soon become a labyrinth of streets and a place with tortuous "chawls" and in the absence of the drainage system coupled with the present unsatisfactory sewerage-passage-system, a curse to its inhabitants. "The sanitation of Aden is primitive. Much of the water still drunk is brackish, and conveyed by ante-diluvian camel carts, and by

(Continued on page 10.)

MAHATMA ON COUNCIL ENTRY

INCONSISTENT WITH N. C. O.

NEITHER HELP NOR HINDRANCE TO SWARAJISTS.

DELHI-COCANADA DECISIONS TO BE MAINTAINED.

WORK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

SWARAJIST POLICY OUTLINED.

DAS-NEHRU MANIFESTO.

The long-looked for statement by Mahatma Gandhi has been made public. Mahatma Gandhi holds that Council-entry is inconsistent with Non-co-operation as he conceives it, and that there in an "honest and fundamental difference" between him and the Swarajists. Regarding the attitude Non-co-operator should adopt towards the Swarajists, Mahatma Gandhi advises perfect neutrality on the part of the No-changers in accordance with the Delhi and Cocanada Congress resolutions and maintains that the Swarajists should be given neither help nor hindrance in carrying out their Council-entry policy. Mahatmaji calls upon the No-changers to push on the constructive programme with redoubled energy and hopes that the Swarajists too will make it a part and parcel of their own programme and endeavour to carry it out within the Council Chambers.

Deshbandhu Das and Pundit Motilal Nehru in their joint statement while holding that Council entry is not inconsistent with N. C. O. regret that they have not been able to convince Mahatma Gandhi of the soundness of the Swarajist position. They once more define the principle and policy of the Swaraj Party and chalk out a future programme of action within and without the legislative bodies. While adhering to their policy they nonetheless wholeheartedly support the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi and hold the opinion that "notwithstanding some difference of opinion there is an abiding and fundamental unity amongst both Parties of the Indian National Congress".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following is the statement of Mahatma Gandhi on Council entry:—After having discussed with the Swarajist friends, the vexed question of entry into the Legislative Assembly and the Councils by Congressmen, I am sorry to have to say that I have not been able to see eye to eye with the Swarajists. I assure the public that there has been no lack of willingness or effort on my part to accept the Swarajist position. My task would be much simpler if I could identify myself with it. It can be no pleasure to me to oppose even in thought the most valued and respected leaders some of whom have made great sacrifices in the cause of the country and who yield to no one in their love for the freedom of the motherland. But in spite of my effort and willingness I have failed to be convinced by their argument. Nor is the difference between them and myself one of mere detail. There is an honest and fundamental difference. I retain the opinion that Council entry is inconsistet with non-cooperation as I conceive it. Nor is this difference a mere matter of interpretation of the word "Non-co-operation" but relates to the essential mental attitude resulting in different treatment of vital problems. It is with reference to such mental attitude that the success or the failure of the triple boycott is to be judged and not merely by a reference to the actual results attained. It is from that point of view that I say that to be out of the Legislative bodies is far more advantageous to the country than to be in them. I have however failed to convince my Swarajist friends. But I recognise that so long as they think otherwise their place is undoubtedly in the Councils. It is the best for us all.

It was hardly to be accepted that the Swarajists could be convinced by the arguments I have advanced in the course of conversations. There are many of them amongst the ablest, most experienced and honest patriots. They have not entered the Legislative bodies without full deliberation and they must not be expected to retire from the position until experience has convinced them of the futility of their method.

The question, therefore before the country is not an examination and distribution of the merits of the Swarajist view and mine. The question is—What is to be done now regarding the Council entry as a settled fact? Are the Non-co-operators to keep up their hostility against the Swarajists' method, or are they to remain neutral, and even help, wherever it is possible or consistent with their principles?

NEITHER HELP NOR HINDRANCE

The Delhi and Coconada resolutions have permitted those Congressmen who have no conscientious scruples to enter the Councils and the Assembly if they wanted to. In my opinion the Swarajists are, therefore, justified in entering the legislative bodies and expecting perfect neutrality on the part of the No-changers. They are also justified in resorting to obstruction because such was their policy and the Congress laid down no conditions as to their entry. If the work of the Swarajists prospers and the country benefits, such an ocular demonstration cannot but convince honest sceptics like me of our error and I know the Swarajists to be patriotic enough to retrace their steps when experience has disillusioned them. I would therefore, be no party to putting any obstacles in their way or to carrying on any propaganda against the Swarajists' entry into the Legislatures though I cannot actively help them in a project in which I do not believe. The purpose of the Delhi and Cocanada resolutions was to allow the Swarajists a chance of trying the method of Council entry and that purpose can be served only if the No-changers with scrupulous honesty allow the Swarajists full liberty to pursue their programme in the Councils unfettered by any obstruction from them.

METHOD OF WORK IN THE COUNCILS

With regard to the method of the work in the Councils I will say that I would enter a legislative body, if only I found that I could at all use it to advantage. If, therefore, I enter the councils I should without following a general policy of obstruction endeavour to give strength to the Constructive Programme of the Congress. I should, therefore, move resolutions requiring the Central and Provincial Governments as the case may be:

(1) to make all their cloth purchases in handspun and handwoven khaddar.

(2) to impose the prohibitive duty on foreign cloth.

(3) to abolish the drink and drug revenue and at least correspondingly reduce the army expenditure.

If the Government refuse to enforce such resolutions when carried in the Legislatures, I should invite them to dissolve them and take the vote of the electors on the specific point. If the Government would not dissolve I should resign my seat and prepare the country for Civil Disobedience. When that stage is reached the Swarajists will find me ready to work with and under them. My test of fitness for Civil Disobedience remains the same as before.

During the state of probation I should advise the No-changers not to worry about what the Swarajists are doing or saying and to prove their own faith by prosecuting the Constructive Programme with undivided energy and concentration. The Khaddar and the National schools are enough to occupy every available worker who believes in quite, honest and undemonstrative work. The Hindu-Muslim problem too will tax the best energy and faith of the workers. In untouchability the Hindus have a huge problem before them. No-chanhgers can justify their opposition to Council entry only by showing the results of their application through the Constructive Programme even as the prochangers must justify their entry by results. No changers are in one respect in an advantageous position for they can secure the cooperation of prochangers. The latter have declared their faith in the Constructive Programme but their contention is that by itself the Constructive Programme cannot enable the country to reach the goal. In the prosecution however of the Constructive Programme outside the legislatures all No-changers, prochangers and others can if they will, work in unison through their respective organisations if necessary.

This statement is incomplete without an examination of the working of the Congress organisation. I hold drastic and definite views in the matter. But I must reserve their expression for a future, though early occasion.

DISAGREEMENT WITH MAHATMA.

THE SWARAJIST VIEW.

The following is the statement of Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

"We are obliged to Mahatma Gandhi for the trouble he has taken to discuss with us the various points involved in the question of council entry and are indebted to his courtesy for the opportunity we have had of seeing an advance copy of the statement he has issued to the press. The views expressed by him in the course of conversation and those embodied in the press statement have all been considered by us with care and attention due to his great personality but with all the reverence we entertain for him and his opinions we remain unconvinced by his reasoning.

COUNCIL ENTRY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH N. C. O.

We regret we have not been able to convince Mahatma Gandhi of the soundness of the Swarajist position regarding Council. We fail to understand how such entry can be regarded as inconsistent with the doctrine of non-co-operation resolution of the Nagpur Congress. But if non-co-operation is more a matter of "mental attitude" than of the application of a living principle to the existing facts of our national life with special reference to the varying attitude of the bureaucratic government which rules that life, we conceive it to be our duty to sacrifice even non-co-operation to serve the real interests of the country. In our view this principle includes self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes our progress towards Swaraj. We are, however, anxious to end this fruitless verbal discussion making it clear, however, that council entry is and can be thoroughly consistent with the principle of non-co-operation as we understand that principle to be.

SWARAJIST POLICY.

We desire further to make it clear that we have not used in our programme the word "obstruction" in the technical sense of English Parliamentary history. Obstruction in that sense is impossible in subordinate and limited legislative bodies such as the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures under the Reforms Act undoubtedly are. Possibly another word should have been found to convey our meaning. We may state, however, that our position is really not so much of "obstruction" in the Parliamentary sense as that of resistance to the obstruction placed in our path to swaraj by the Bureaucratic Government. It is this resistance which we meant to imply when we used the word "obstruction." This was clearly indicated in the way we defined and described "non-cooperation" in the preamble to the constitution of the Swaraj Party. It is the spirit of such resistance which we desire to strengthen and it is the removal of such bureaucratic obstruction which we feel we must emphasise. This is the policy which we have hitherto followed in the Legislative bodies and it is this policy which must in future be more and more effectively directed to the varying needs and problems of our national life.

Here, again, we are anxious to end all verbal discussion as to whether this can be aptly described as a policy of "uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction" We are content to detail our policy and then leave it to our friends to give it a more appropriate name, should they so desire.

In the light of this principle and policy, we would here state our future programme of action, within and outside the Legislative bodies.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF ACTION.

Within the Legislative bodies we must continue:—(1) To throw out budgets unless and until the system of Government is altered in recognition of our rights or as a matter of settlement between the Parliament and the people of this country. In justification of this step, all that we need point out are a few salient facts connected with the budget in the Central Government, which are more or less true of Provincial budgets also. Out of a total of 131 crores (excluding railways) only 16 crores are votable. Further out of the non-votable amount as much as 67 crores i.e. more than half the amount of the budget are for military expenditure. It is thus clear that the people of this country have a right to vote only on less than 1/4 of the total amount of the budget, and even the exercise of this limited right is subject to the power of restoration in the Governor-General. It is, therefore, clear that the people have neither any voice in the framing of the budget nor any control over those who frame it. They have no power either over the raising of the revenue or its expenditure. On what principle, then may we ask, is it our duty to pass such a budget and take the responsibility of being a party to it? We have, no doubt, the support of many self-respecting men in the country in holding, as we do, that it is our clear duty to throw out such budgets in all Legislative bodies, unless and until this vicious system is changed.

(2) To throw out all proposals for legislative enactments, by which the bureaucrary proposes to consolidate its power. It is conceivable that some good may incidentally result from a few of such measures, but we are clearly of opinion that, in the larger interests of the country it is better to temporarily sacrifice such little benefits, rather than add an iota to the powers of the bureaucracy which are already irresistable.

(3) To introduce all resolutions, measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of our national life and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy. We gratefully accept the suggestion made by Mahatma Gandhi in his statement and we think that the resolutions mentioned by him in support of the constructive programme of in support of the constructive programme of the Swaraj Party. The principle of self-reliance and resistance to the bureaucratic obstruction, upon which we have hitherto acted, calls for their adoption, and if the constructive work of the Congress comes within the principle of non-co-operation no less do these resolutions, although they represent constructive activity within the legislative bodies.

(4) To follow a definite economic policy, based on the same principle to prevent the drain of public wealth from India by checking all activities leading to exploitation.

To make this policy effective we should take and occupy every place which is open to the members of the Central and provincial Legislatures by election. In my opinion we should not only fill elective posts but serve on every Committee when it is possible. We invite the attention of the members of our party to this important question and we call upon them to decide this matter as soon as possible.

POLICY OUTSIDE COUNCILS.

Our policy outside the legislative bodies should be as follows:—

In the first place we should give our wholehearted support to the Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi and work that programme unitedly through the Congress organisations. We are decidedly of opinion that our Council work must necessarily lose much of its strength, without the backing of the outside constructive work, for it is not inside but outside the legislatures that we must look for that sanction without which the effective carrying out of our council policy is impossible. Indeed in the matter of constructive work the mutual support of both inside and outside activity must in our opinion, give strength to the very sanction upon which we rely.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

In this connection we unhesitatingly accept the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi regarding Civil Disobedience. We can assure him that the moment we find that it is impossible to meet the selfish obstinacy of the bureaucracy without Civil Disobedience we will retire from the Legislative bodies and help him to prepare the country for such Civil Disobedience if by that time the country has not already become prepared, and we will then unreservedly place ourselves under his guidance and work through the Congress organizations under his banner, in order that we may unitedly work out a systematic programme of Civil Disobedience.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

In the second place we must supplement the work of the Congress by helping labour and peasant organisations throughout the country. The problem of labour is always a difficult problem to solve in every country, but in India the difficulties are greater. On the one hand we must find out a way of organization by which we can prevent exploitation of labour by capitalists or by landlords, but, on the other hand, we must be on our guard to see that these very organisations may not themselves be the source of oppression by nursing extravagant and unreasonable demands. Labour undoubtedly requires protection, but so do industrial enterprises. Our organisations must protect both from exploitation and the Trade Union Congress must be so organised as to be able to serve this useful purpose. We hold that in the long run the real interests of both and the country at large are identical.

FUNDAMENTAL UNITY ASSURED.

We feel happy that we have had this opportunity of putting our views before the country side by side with Mahatma Gandhi's opinion, for we feel certain that the perusal will make it obvious that notwithstanding some differences of view there is an abiding and fundamental unity amongst both parties of the Indian National Congress. Both parties feel the necessity of working the Constructive Programme whether within or outside the legislative bodies. In this direction, we feel confident, lies the germs of a fruitful alliance between Mahatma Gandhi and the Swaraj Party. Our joint effort in the same or different directions will furnish a fitting answer to the bureaucracy unwilling to recognise the rights and liberty of the Indian people, and we emphatically assert that in our determination to work with the same object in the same or different spheres is expressed the determination of the Indian nation to bring the struggle for Swaraj to a sucessful issue.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

PUNJAB UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

SIR W. SCHWABE'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, May 22.

When hearing in the O'Dwyer-Nair case was resumed to-day Sir W. Schwabe dealing with the allegation that Sir Sankaran Nair attacked Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that Mr. Gandhi said that the failure to prosecute those found by Government to be delinquents was the ground for the Indians to refuse to co-operate with the British Government. The defendant being himself a skilled advocate simply suggested that Indians should let bygones be bygones. He was addressing an audience who had long since made up their minds with regard to the events in the Punjab and he took line that it was no good reopening the whole matter. He simply urged that Indians should stand by the British Government and assured them that it would stand by them. Sir W. Schwabe declared that both before and after martial law was proclaimed were committed what anyone would call atrocities. If the jury would not go so far as to believe that, any how they would say any fairminded man might well and honestly take the view that there were atrocities. The defendant believing that certain acts were not those of a statesman had perfect right to criticise them.—Reuter.

FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

ATTEMPTS AT COALITION FAIL.

LONDON, May 22.

Berlin.—Negotiations between the Middle Parties and the German Nationals with regard to the formation of Government have failed owing to the Nationals' insistence on their right to appoint the septagenarian admiral Von Tirpitz as the New Chancellor. Other parties refused to discuss a personal question of this nature until the policy of the future Government was settled upon which the negotiations broke down.—Reuter.

MOSUL CONFERENCE.

TURKS REPLY TO SIR PERCY COX.

LONDON, May 22.

Constantinople.—The third sitting of the Mosul Conference was held this afternoon when the Turks replied to Sir Percy Cox's exposition of the British case. The next sitting is on Saturday when Sir Percy Cox will reply to the Turks.—Reuter.

A TURKISH MINISTER RESIGNS.

OWING TO VIOLENT PRESS ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 22.

Ferid Bey, Minister for the Interior, has resigned owing to violent Press attacks.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

LIKELY TO SUSTAIN DEFEAT.

LONDON, May 22.

The Government Supporters are evincing a degree of anxiety as to the outcome of the debate in the Commons to-day on the motion of Mr. Johnson Hicks reducing Mr. Tom Shaw's salary by hundred pounds sterling as a protest against the Government's failure to deal with unemployment. The Government's position has been rendered more uncertain owing to the absence of many Liberals, including the leaders, who are attending the Liberal Federation Conference at Brighton The Parliamentary Liberal Party will hold a preliminary meeting to discuss the action in the event of a defeat. It is generally believed, however, that Mr. MacDonald will not make the decision a question of confidence and that in the event of a defeat Mr. Tom Shaw will accept a lower salary.—Reuter.

BRIGANDAGE IN CHINA.

AN AMERICAN KILLED IN AN ATTACK

LONDON, May 22.

Foochow.—Brigands attacked Mr. Dinsmore, the American, Mr. Mackay, British, and three Chinese near Shahsien. Mr. Dinsmore was wounded and escaped to Shahsien where he died. Mr. Mackay and others are held captives.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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BHOPAL AND SHUDHI MOVEMENT.

A BASELESS RUMOUR.

DR. ANSARI'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 21.

Dr. Ansari has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Quite a sensation initiated, unfortunately, from Delhi, has been created over a law of apostacy, supposed to have been recently enacted in Bhopal, presumably for the purpose of insinuating the State against the Shudhi movement. A week back I was in Bhopal and made careful enquiries into the allegations appearing in the Press. There certainly is what may be called a law of apostacy in Bhopal but the devotees of legal antiquities, who alone could have dug it out of its peaceful oblivion. While communicating the result of his researches he obviously missed to supplement the information with the uncounted fact that the law is as old as the State itself and that no single instance of its having been enforced can be found. It is to be regretted that communal disputes should be introduced even into Native States. It is especially unfortunate that Bhopal of all the States should have been singled out for so much attention. Bhopal's record in the matter of religious toleration is spotless. There are grants, not only for the mosques but also for the temples and churches. Preferential treatment of one community at the expense of the other is foreign to the State. The relations between the Hindus and Mussalmans and the State are worthy of serving as an example to us. Conversion has been made subject to conditions which leave no opening for unfair means. There are definite instructions to all the Kazis to the effect that nobody desiring to embrace Islam should be converted unless more than one chance has been given to him to think long and carefully about taking such a momentous step. The public dissociation of the Hindus of Bhopal from the present agitation, which is claimed to be carried on, in defence of their religious rights, is sufficiently eloquent to require any comment. These facts should be enough to give a quietus to the false alarm that is needlessly disturbing people's minds all over India. How much better would it have been if instead of hurriedly rushing to the Press and platform with protests. Some attempts had been made to make sure of the facts. When communal prejudice is the ruling passion, the result of giving credence to even trifling cause of conflict, may prove disastrous, in so far as it would tend to fan the flames which may envelope the whole country. May I appeal to the publicists and the Press to realise their responsibilities?

MALARIA ON BRITISH SHIPS.

BOARD OF TRADE'S NEW REGULATION.

LONDON, May 21.

The Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade has issued a notice giving a series of precautions, it is advisable to take against malaria on British ships trading to Africa, India and the Far East. These precautions represent the latest results of Modern research. The Board has sanctioned a clause for inclusion in the agreement with the crew by which the crew agree to use mosquito netting, take quinine etc., and the Master is enabled to punish refusal to adopt precautions. Reuter.

CAVALRY MEMORIAL UNVEILED.

LONDON, May 21.

The Cavalry War Memorial was to-day unveiled in the Hyde Park by the Earl of Ypres in the presence of the Prince of Wales, units of well-known Cavalry Regiments and a large crowd. The Memorial consists of a bronze representation of St. George and Dragon. Bishop Taylor Smith performed the dedication ceremony and Prince of Wales laid wreath of the Memorial from all the Cavalry Regiments of the Empire.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND KHILAFAT.

PERSONNEL OF NEW DELEGATION.

PROBLEMS BEFORE INDIAN MUSLIMS.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 22.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Khilafat Conference has issued the following statement. It begins thus:—

An important meeting of the Working Committee of the Khilafat Organisation was recently held at Bombay to consider among other things the situation created by the Angora decision regarding the Khilafat and the future of the Khilafat Organisation in India. All the members present agreed that it was essential that the people in power at Angora should be convinced of the necessity of maintaining the Turkish connection with the Khilafat which should remain as it was designed at the very outset to be of a world-wide character not confined to the national concerns of any group of Mussalmans only but responsible for the religious commonweal of the entire Islamic world

The Working Committee considered it equally essential that a delegation of Indian Musalmans should proceed to Turkey to confer with their Turkish brethren in order to remove such misunderstandings as may have interfered with a settlement of the Khilafat question which could be consistent alike with the exigencies of the Turkish national situation and with the *shariat* of Islam

While recording its protest against the refusal of the Government of India to issue passports to all the members of the various Khilafat delegations for which passports were asked the Committee decided to postpone for the present the sending of all other delegations and to select only the personnel of the one delegation which was to visit Turkey. This was selected out of the personnel of the several delegations selected at Coconada for visiting various Muslim states by excluding those members against whom the Government of India had formulated grounds of exclusion and including some others against whom no such bar existed. The list thus prepared includes—Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Syed Sullaiman Nadvi, Messrs Shervani and Pickthall, Haji Abdullah Haroon and Chaudhari Khaliquzaman (Secretary).

The Working Committee of the Khilafat and the Jamiatul-Ulema had after their joint meeting in March last at Aligarh already cabled to Angora that the Indian Musalmans did not desire to interfere in the national affairs of their brethren abroad with which the latter alone were competent to deal and it was trusted that this declaration would be a sufficient assurance for the Government of India to accept and formally to convey to the Turkish Government. But since the Government of India still persists, as evidenced by its last letter to us, in the demand for an undertaking from each member of the Delegation it has been decided that the members now selected should be requested to declare as required by the Government of India that "Their visit has no relation to the political affairs of the Turkish State and that they will regard themselves as bound not to endeavour in any way to promote any political changes or to take part in any political movement" beyond endeavouring to settle the Khilafat question in accordance with the *shariat* of Islam. The delegation now selected will set out for Turkey via Egypt as soon as passports are issued and the Working Committee is hopeful that this Indian Mission to Turkey will yet succeed in its endeavours. But it cannot be said with any degree of certainty how soon its great task will be accomplished. The Working Committee had therefore to consider to what other work the attention and activities of the Khilafat Organisations in India should be directed while efforts are being made in the manner indicated above to arrive at a settlement of the Khilafat question in consultation with the Turks. It was agreed that while we should continue to press for the freedom of the Jazeerat-ul-Arab from every form of non-Muslim domination and control work must now also be undertaken to ensure the free development and progress of the Muslim community in India itself. It was recalled that before the outbreak of war in Tripoli in the autumn of 1911 Indian Musalmans were only engaged on such a communal work in India and were endeavouring on the one hand to provide educational facilities for their community by expanding the Aligarh College into a Muslim University and by means of work on other such enterprises and were trying on the other hand to take their proper share in the public life of this country after having secured communal representation in the Legislative councils under the Morley-Minto Scheme of Reforms. The attention was then fixed, so to speak, only on the domestic affairs of the Muslim Community in India. But ever since 1911, a succession of events compelled the Indian Musalmans to pay a considerable attention also to the needs of their co-religionists abroad and in course of time it led to a daily increasing realisation that the disintegration of the Islamic world and the rapid decline in the temporal power of Islam constituted an imminent peril to their faith. To arrest these processes became therefore their foremost duty even if it entailed the neglect for the time being of other duties and they responded to the call to the best of their limited capacity.

The magnitude of their task came to be recognised more and more clearly as calamity succeeded calamity until at last they realised that nothing short of a reconstruction of the Islamic world and a complete reform of the Muslim life in accordance with the ideals of Islam in all its pristine purity was needed. Disintegration and decay were the logical consequences of the fact that for only too many centuries the Khilafat had not been functioning properly and the Khilafat was the one institution required now to initiate, stimulate, encourage and in a general way supervise the work of reconstruction and reform. It was, therefore, hoped that as soon as Turkey emerged from her troubles a reform of the Khilafat itself would be undertaken as a preparatory step to the reform of the Islamic world. The decision of the Angora Assembly has, however, altered the situation so completely that a reform of the Khilafat is no longer immediately possible and will have to be undertaken when a settlement of the connection of the Turkish Nation with the Khilafat is finally reached. In these circumstances it was being increasingly felt that the task of a reconstruction of Muslim Society in India should no longer be delayed. Out of evil cometh good and a religious revival following on the trials and tribulations of Musalmans has already quickened the Muslim pulse. A far larger number of Musalmans is now devoting its attention to religious studies in the spirit of free enquiry combined with humility and reverence and it is to be hoped that added impetus will now be given by the Khilafat Organisation to this movement so that the distance which still separates the ordinary people from the Ulema may soon be reduced in a manner befitting the followers of a faith that has no priesthood and recognises no distinction between the laity and the clergy. Bitter experience during our recent trials has shown that our educational ideas and ideals need to be greatly modified. While institutions like the Jamia Millia Islamia are more than ever needed for higher education and specially as nurseries for our future public workers and teachers of the masses and their curricula have to be revised in the light of the experience recently gained at such great cost. A far wider diffusion of education among the masses is a crying necessity of the future. A war of extermination must be waged against illiteracy in order to make the poorest and the humblest Muslim as nearly self-dependent as possible in all matters including religion itself. Vast areas exist in India to-day with large Muslim populations appallingly ignorant even of the elements of their religion whom neither secular teachers nor preachers of religion have in recent times tried to influence and improve. They must no longer be neglected by the educated members of the community. No village or group of neighbouring small villages and no quarter of a town should be without its school for elementary instruction lodged in the mosque of the locality and religious and secular education must go hand in hand and must suit the needs and circumstances of all classes of people particularly the peasants and the workers. For those who are too old to be attracted to schools the local mosque should provide facilities for a wider diffusion of Islamic culture. The appointment of properly trained Imams who could be the teachers of Muslim children the mentors of Muslim youths and the guides, philophers and friends of the more elderly Musalmans of the locality and the establishment of a library and reading room attached to every mosque would make it the social and intellectual centre and the ideal Islamic clubhouse of the locality. The establishment and organisation of Muslim orphanages would not only save our orphans from falling into wrong hands and from becoming waifs and strays but would also provide a chain of nurseries of Muslim missionaries comparatively freer than others from family and more like the *ashabi suffa* who formed the standing army of the Missioners of Islam in the days of the Holy Prophet.

MOPLAH ORPHANS.

The Mopiah orphans are the first charge on our resources and a beginning must be made with them at once in order not only to save them from starvation but also to change the face of the entire region inhabited by our Moplah brethren and convert it into a flourishing land, the abode of cultured people as peaceful as they are brave and industrious. Mendicancy must also be eradicated from the Muslim community and this noxious parasitical growth which sucks away only too much of the life-giving sap drawn from the soil by the productive members of the Society must be uprooted. Work must be provided for the able-bodied vagrants and refuges must be established for those who suffer from grave disabilities such as blindness or loss of limbs. Charity must be organised: *Baitul Mais* must be established and *zakat* collected and regularly distributed to the deserving poor. Pious endowments must be saved for the real beneficiaries from Trustees who have converted them into private property and are guilty of committing perpetual frauds upon the public. The use of intoxicants must be discontinued and Muslim society once more purged of the drink evil must stand forth as the pioneer of prohibition. Purity of morals must be insisted upon for men no less than for women and the curse of prostitution removed both in practice and theory.

EVIL OF POVERTY.

Last but not least poverty is itself a great evil and the mother of many other evils and while organised charity can do a great deal to mitigate its evil consequences a better economic organisation of the community alone can constitute an adequate and permanent reform. Mussalmans especially in upper India have too long depended upon service for their maintenance to the neglect of trade and industry and even those who are not ashamed to eat practically the bread of beggary are none the less ashamed of keeping a shop and if only too numerous minor professions that have wrongly been considered not respectable enough for gentlemen and the sons of gentlemen though the companions of the Prophet themselves were not too proud to follow them. These and other such evils are no doubt very grave and the formulation of the best of policies and programmes cannot eradicate them by itself and many generations may pass away before appreciable success can be recorded. But unless the best minds of the community can take all these matters into consideration and sitting so to speak in continuous conference frame policies and devise measures to deal with them even the least success is hopeless and further decline is certain.

MUSLIMS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

Mussalmans have also to be taught to take their proper share in public life and to accept readily and cheerfully their portion of the sacrifices and burdens and responsibilities as members of a composite nation struggling to be free. They have to be fully awakened to a sense of their duty to their Motherland and if they have to safeguard their communal rights against apprehended encroachments of any of their fellow-citizens they must not neglect to safeguard their national rights against the long continued and too long tolerated encroachments of their alien rulers. They must learn to face their rulers as a united nation and to face their Indian brethren as a united community. They must be taught to shrink from no legitimate sacrifice demanded in the causes of national freedom and of national unity and far from exerting for themselves special privileges at the expense of sister communities. They should be willing to surrender as much as they can even of their own proper share of benefits accruing to the nation. But this surrender should be made out of love not out of fear. It must be made out of their strength, not out of their weakness and it must be made with their eyes open rather than in ignorance or out of political gullibility. It is on these lines that our political ideas and ideals have to be revised and our political activities reorganised. Had the Khilafat been functioning properly it would have initiated or at least stimulated and encouraged and in a general way supervised the work of reconstruction and reform in every department of our communal life except politics which apart from the diversity of circumstances and distinctive features and peculiarities of different countries inhabited by Mussalmans is additionally influenced and conditioned in the case of the Mussalmans of India by their subjection to alien rule. But even if the Khilafat had been functioning properly the execution of policies and programmes in any case would have been the function of the Mussalmans of this country itself. To-day however we must not only execute, but also frame them and our unaided judgment must do the best it can during the time short or long that it may take to reach a final settlement about the Khilafat and to re-establish it on a firm democratic and international basis. These ideas had been the subject of many a Muslim public workers' cogitations and of his discussions with many of his fellow-workers ever since the Treaty of Lausanne was signed and we secured a little breathing time. The sensational news from Angora however forcibly attracted attention once more to Turkey and the future of the Khilafat once more became the one absorbing topic for Indian Mussalmans though now in a sense different to that when its future causes anxiety on account of the hostile intentions of our non-Muslim enemies. Our anxiety is still very great, but thanks to our national slavery when we cannot even leave the shores of India for other Muslim lands on a religious mission of peace and reconciliation nothing can be done to relieve that anxiety beyond waiting on our alien rulers once more with a request for the issue of passports on such terms as they choose to dictate in their characteristic arrogance and hoping that at least some of our prominent public workers who were denied the honour of being declared guilty of offences against the state for doing their duty by Islam and by India would be permitted to proceed to Turkey and to convert their Turkish brethren to their own views on the vexed question of the Khilafat. Other public workers who are subjected to an embargo and are not allowed to go abroad have now leisure enough to take up the thread of their work in India and to resume their activities that were interrupted more than a decade ago

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

The Khilafat Working Committee now took up the consideration of the vital question whether the Khilafat organisation should continue to confine its scope to the safeguarding of the temporal power of Islam and in particular to the restoration to Islam of the Jazirat-ul-Arab after freeing it from non-Muslim domination and control and to the attainment of Swaraj in India as the best possible means to this end or to extend it to the entire communal life in India as well.

KHILAFAT ORGANISATION.

The Working Committee unanimously agreed to extend the scope of the Khilafat organisation and to make all communal work its province in the first place because a wastage of energy must be prevented and all avoidable friction must be avoided and in the next place because the community trusts the Khilafat organisation in spite of an insidious hostile propaganda of the most virulent and nefarious character as it has trusted no other communal organisation before. Much of the dissatisfaction felt and expressed latterly with the Khilafat organisation and particularly in Upper India is by far the best and the sincerest compliment that could have paid to it for wherever the Mussalmans have suffered or have felt aggrieved they have petulantly asked why the Khilafat organisations has not come to their rescue forgetting of course that its scope was limited. They had learnt to trust the Khilafat organisation and that trust continues to this day. But the compliment implied in these repeated complaints is not in reality paid to individuals. It is paid rather to the democratic constitution of the Khilafat organisation. Leaving out of consideration for the moment our Indian brethren of other faiths who have done so much useful work as members and even office-bearers, the Khilafat organisation is open to every Mussalman who chooses to pay four annas a year to its funds and its creed is no other than the creed of Islam. It sets up no other barriers and imposes no other creed. There is no class of the community which is not represented on it except those of course who are too indifferent to the call of Islam or too afraid of their alien rulers to respond to it and hardly any Muslim *alim* enjoying the confidence of his co-religionists is to be found outside its ranks. With a constitution so broad-based and democratic the Khilafat organisation is well qualified to accept the additional responsibilities which it is the clear desire of the community that it should undertake. But the decision of the Working Committee is only the first necessary step in this direction.

The Central Khilafat Committee would meet at Delhi in the last week of June and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is also invited to hold a joint session along with the Khilafat Committee. The whole question will then be threshed out and finally decided and when work is undertaken in all these directions and on this large scale a new chapter will, it is confidently trusted be opened, in the history of Islam in India. Our enemies have never scared us and repression has followed ridicule and ridicule has followed repression in a vicious circle. Their attacks have increased in Venom and in violence and the least that the community must expect from them is virulent abuse of the principal workers and assiduous efforts to sow further distrust and doubt in the minds of the masses. But the workers have already passed through this ordeal successfully and nothing can wean off the masses from them except their own incapacity and their own betrayal of public confidence. On the eve of this great voyage I wish all my fellow voyagers God-speed and hope that as ever they will place their trust in God and in their own valiant selves.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED AT OPEN SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Moslem League has prepared a number of draft resolutions to be moved and discussed at the open session of the League on the 25th May subject to the approval of the Subjects Committee.

The resolution regarding Swaraj urges that in any scheme of Indian constitution that may ultimately be agreed upon and accepted by the people, the following essential principles must receive immediate recognition as unalterable and fundamental laws:—(A) The existing provinces of India shall all be united on a federal basis. (B) In any territorial redistribution, Muslim predominance in the Punjab, Bengal and the Frontier Provinces should not be interfered with. (C) Population should be the basis of representation in Legislatures and all elected bodies, provided minorities shall be accorded representation in excess of their numbers. (D) Freedom of conscience and religious observances shall be guaranteed to all. (E) The system of communal representation with separate electorates should be continued provided it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon it in favour of joint electorates.

On the question of Khilafat, it is proposed that a representative deputation of Indian Muslims be sent to Angora for the maintenance of the institution of Khilafat. The resolution seeks to deprecate attempts to set up candidates for this exalted office without the united decision of the Moslem world.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim Unity, the draft resolution expresses the firm conviction of the League that no political progress is possible without Hindu-Muslim unity and the interest of the country demands mutual sacrifice and spirit of give and take on the part of all communities.

Another draft resolution characterises the Reforms as very unsatisfactory and inadequate and urges the immediate introduction of substantial responsibility in the Central Legislature and complete autonomy in the provinces.

Regarding inter-communal relations, the constitution of conciliatory boards representing all communities for the settlement of communal differences and conflicts is urged.

The institution of an information bureau for the dissemination of true facts to the public at the time of inter-communal riots is also suggested.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA POSTPONED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

The Maharaja of Alwar has announced that he has decided to postpone his visit to South Africa fixed in response to an invitation of General Smuts at the Imperial Conference for the purpose of studying the Indian question. He had arranged to sail on 25th, but when the decision to dissolve Parliament was made General Smuts cabled asking him to go later The Maharaja of Alwar has decided there is no alternative, but to accept the suggestions.

LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE,

REJOICING AT MAHATMA'S RECOVERY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 22.

At this morning's session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference several resolutions were passed. A resolution of condolence related to the late Mr. Gupte and Mrs. Ramabai Ranade. A resolution rejoicing at the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi and congratulating the Government on having released him unconditionally was passed. The self-government resolution was moved by Dr. Paranjpye and after being seconded by Rao Bahadurs Chitale and Kale and Messrs. Gandhi and Patwardhan was enthusiastically carried. The resolution demanded the establishment of complete responsible government in the Provinces and a responsible form of Cabinet government in the Central Government in regard to all departments except the army, foreign and political affairs and for transferring the control of those departments to the Indian Legislature in due course. The resolution also expressed the keen dissatisfaction of the Liberal Party at the vague and indefinite attitude of the Government of India and the Cabinet in England towards India's constitutional advance and called upon the Government to make a clear statement of their policy. The enquiry into the working of the reforms by the Muddiman Committee was condemned as being secret, one-sided and unrepresentative. The Conference also demanded the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the entire question of constitutional advance The Conference also passed a comprehensive resolution dealing with the Army and Indians overseas. On the suggestion of Rao Bahadur Chitale, seconded by Rao Saheb Karandikar of Konkan, the Conference passed a resolution deploring the delay in giving effect to the Compulsory Education Act passed over a year and a half ago and requested the Government to do so immediately.

ACHARYA GIDVANI AND NABHA STATE.

CONDITION OF RELEASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May. 22.

The Simla message of the Associated Press that Acharya Gidvani is undergoing his old punishment and there is no intention of prosecuting him is intended to mislead the public. Acharya Gidvani himself told one who interviewed him that he was twice remanded and that a prosecution was pending against him. He also said that legal advice from outside was denied him but that he will be permitted to consult local lawyers. The Administrator must have either thought better of his intentions or is trying through the Associated Press to mislead public opinion. Probably the explanation of the change of attitude is provided in the information which reaches me that Acharya Gidvani is offered a release provided he would give evidence to support the prosecution story in the Nabha Trial which he has naturally refused.

DHOLAKA TALUKA CONFERENCE.

The Dolaka Taluka Conference will be held at Dholaka on the 24th and 25th instant, under the presidency of Durbar Gopaldas Desai. Among those expected to attend are Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahadeo Desai, Abbas Saheb. There prevails much enthusiasm among people.

(Continued from column 6.)

easily destroyed by those who abuse it than by those who oppose it."

He went on to discuss J. A. Hobson's recent article in the 'New Leader,' and made the comment that critics of that article would do well to read it more carefully than they seem to have done.

I ventured to call his attention to criticisms about levee dress, and he took me up with great spirit.

THE LARGER VISION.

"I hear and see that some people are interested in these vanities. I should have forgotten I had a ceremonial suit if I didn't see it in the Press. What a silly thing it all is. I have known people who showed vanity by the clumsiness of their clothes. A tattered hat and a red tie, a tone of voice and religious repetition of Marxian phrases, may be as indicative of "a man who has sold himself to appearances as the possession of a ceremonial dress to enable him to attend ceremonies which are historical parts of his duties. Perhaps it is some defect in me, but I regard those who make these criticisms by reason of the emphasis they lay upon the matter, as being farther away from the qualities of self-mastery and single-minded devotion to the cause of Labour than those who, when occasion requires it, put on a ceremonial suit without thinking of it and put it away without troubling about it."

But time was getting short. The Premier was looking apprehensively at his watch. The big little house was astir. One could hear uneasy movements outside the door. There was, however, just one moment for a last message to the readers of the New Leader,' and that was this:—

"Socialism is much more than the exposition of an idea. It will never succeed unless the idea is worked out in detail: is applied to existing conditions and habits and is used for the purpose of changing the evils of to-day into conditions more in conformity with the idea itself. We must have the larger vision, so that we may not only know how far short of the goal we are, but that we may have the energy to go on.

"But without the troublesome and patient work upon details we shall never do anything beyond creating a critical minority which may serve many useful purposes, but which will never bring Socialism."

LABOUR IN OFFICE.

INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER.

FOREIGN POLICY AND STRIKES.

Throughout my talk with the Premier, writes a representative of the "New Leader" who interviewed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in mail week, it was clear that he regarded the clearing of the International situation as an essential condition under which it would be possible to deal effectively with unemployment, armaments, and so many vital problems. There was an added seriousness in his voice when he said:

"On foreign policy I am still very hopeful, but the readers of the "New Leader' must not imagine that I am the over-optimistic person that some newspapers represent me to be. I cannot promise an immediate and comprehensive European settlement. All I can do is to claim that the conditions for such a settlement are better than they have been, and that the advent of a Labour Government has had an enormous influence for good."

"On the other hand, the influence of the mischief-monger is still lamentably great. A recent speech made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons might have seriously hampered good relations with France. Luckily, France was aware that it was simply a partisan attack upon the Government, and would not be likely to influence our policy one way or the other.

GERMAN CO-OPERATION.

"Reparations, the Ruhr, debts, security have still to be faced, but the Government has made one essential contribution to their settlement. It has established confidence that these serious problems are being considered by people who will do their very best to come to agreements which will be fair and workable."

"What about Germany?" I asked the Premier. He replied, "I have never made any secret of my firm conviction that in any settlement Germany must play the part of a voluntarily co-operating nation. It is folly to imagine that we can impose conditions upon other people. We have to bring them along with us and establish a determination on both sides to carry out mutual obligations. Our policy hitherto has destroyed the democratic and the pacifist sections of Germany. I should like to persuade my foreign colleagues to stop all that and give ourselves as well as Germany a chance. It is terribly slow."

I put it to the Premier that there was some misgiving in Labour circles regarding armaments, and asked him if he would care to make a statement on that subject. Without demur he stated his view quite firmly and plainly.

"The position," he said, "regarding armaments is perfectly simple. Until there is international agreement certain nucleus forces must be kept in existence. Until we get such agreement it is futile to assume that we are out of the military stage. Absolutism in this respect is neither more virtuous nor wiser than the humdrum method of working out the details of the problems and being loyal to both the facts and the ideals. But for this method of approaching the subject absolutism would for ever remain in the air.

"There is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that, if our foreign policy fails, armaments will return. Then there would be a new grouping of Powers in which Russia and Germany would play no inconsiderable role, and finally there would be a new world war. That, at any rate, was the condition of things which was being created up till when we took office—perhaps not always created consciously, but created as a matter of evolutionary inevitability."

From world affairs we turned to the industrial situation at home, and I asked the Premier if he had anything to say concerning the epidemic of strikes and disputes from which the country was suffering. He replied as follows:—

"After the cruel way that wages have been reduced by a dominant profiteering class recklessly using its power, these troubles were inevitable. Delays in examining and negotiating the claims of the men and, as in the dock affair, insults given to their leaders, were the prelude to these strikes.

"I should not be doing my duty either to the Parliamentary Party or to the movement outside, however, if I did not mention some aspects of the present industrial unrest which are creating difficulties of very serious character.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

"I hope," he continued, "that I do not require to give any assurances about backing demand for fair conditions, but some recent developments and methods seem in practice and result to be those of mischievous Syndicalist Communism. Far from helping the worker or his Trade Union they are likely to involve the one in misery and the other in disasters

"One strike like that which took place at Wembley does the working class movement more harm, and inflicts upon the wage earner more injury than can well be described. In the case of Wembley, the blunder was soon rectified but influences were revealed that have to be watched.

"All my life," he said, "I have been opposed to the 'sympathetic' strike. It has no practical value. It is simply beating the air. It has one certain result—a bitter and blinding reaction. It looks so heroically effective in the heat of battle, and it is so subversive. Once, the poor miners had always to be in it; now it is the transport men.

"I know what I am speaking about when I say that as a result of some recent occurrences the code of law which has protected workers' organisations for generations has been in greater jeopardy than I have ever known.

"Liberty," he remarked, "is far more

(Continued in column 5.)

"AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY."

REFERENCE TO HUNTER COMMISSION.

VINDICTIVE MAN OF UNBENDING VIEWS.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR TERRORISM.

DEFENCE ARGUMENT IN O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

LONDON, May 21.

When the O'Dwyer-Nair case was resumed Sir W. Schwabe opening the defence said that the jury for a fortnight had heard what he might describe as an official account of the happenings in the Punjab in 1919. (The Hunter Commission investigated the official side of the events in the Punjab but because an unofficial view, namely that of the people who suffered had not been heard, they did not participated in the proceedings. They thought it was not a proper way to have their grievances investigated and claimed that they should have the matter tried before the proper tribunal. Sir W. Schwabe declared that the Hunter Commission had white-washed the officials to a certain extent and improperly put the whole blame on the shoulders of the soldiers but civilian officials must bear a share of the blame and the civilian officials headed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer did not come out of the matter very well. The Government of India's views on the Hunter Commission's report also blamed the soldiers although they did not whitewash the civilian officials quite so thickly. When Mr. Lloyd George's Government expressed their opinion on the report in reply to the Government of India the whitewash became somewhat thin. Sir W. Schwabe pointed out that Sir M. O'Dwyer was bringing the action five years after the events. The publication of Sir Sankaran Nair's book was almost entirely Indian but Sir M. O'Dwyer brought the action in England, thousands of miles from where the events happened. He was asking the jury to say that everything said about him was all wrong and he had emerged from the enquiry almost as a saviour of the situation. Sir M. O'Dwyer was now submitting a distorted view of the situation in India then. Where the evidence was given that suited him Sir Michael O'Dwyer repeated it here quite irrespective of the tribunal before which it was given and where it was heard without the other side being represented but in other cases he had not accepted it. They now heard of the Afghan unrest, widespread plots in India and finally something which surprised him. It was whispered in bated breath that the loyalty of Indian troops was not to be relied on. That was submitted now as an excuse for things done at Amritsar and Lahore for which there was no excuse.

Sir W. Schwabe said Sir M. O'Dwyer used the evidence before the Hunter Commission where it suited him but where it did not suit him he blamed the Indian shorthand writers or said that he did not get fair hearing before the Commission. He hoped that he was satisfied that he was getting a fair hearing now. Sir S. Nair regarded the administration of justice in England as one of the greatest things in the world and was satisfied that he would get a fair trial before the British jury.

"MAN OF UNBENDING VIEWS."

Sir W. Schwabe suggested that the fact that people were favouring the Montford policy in India and did not regard Sir M. O'Dwyer as their friend had a strong bearing upon the way of Sir M. O'Dwyer who was a man of hard and unbending views was ready to raise a controversy on the slightest occasion brooking no interference from above or from below, little amenable to the views of others, a strong man who set his course and followed it and would not depart therefrom, and absolutely self-confident man and vindictive when his conduct was called into question. Sir W. Schwabe said Sir S. Nair had always advocated the view that the best government for India was the British Raj. Sir W. Schwabe did not suggest Sir M. O'Dwyer exercised terrorism in the Punjab himself but terrorism of the worst form occurred under his government.

Sir M. O'Dwyer was probably very successful as a recruiter for the Empire and did everything that was legitimate in recruiting but his effort was not sufficiently successful and other methods were resorted to in places where people were not so warlike. In place after place there was a most disgraceful campaign of terrorism imaginable and if it was true that these things happened he did not suggest that Sir M. O'Dwyer knew exactly how they were done but he suggested that Sir M. O'Dwyer was aware of some of them and took no steps to stop them.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

THE ASSEMBLY.

TWO OFFICIAL BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The Gazette of India (Extraordinary) publishes two official Bills which are to be considered during the forthcoming session of the Legislature. One Bill is to amend the Stamp Act. The statement of objects and reasons says that the Indian Stamp (Amended) Act, 1923, received the assent of the Governor-General on 1st October, 1923, and in accordance with Section 5 (1) of the general clauses of the Act of 1897 it came into force on the same date. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that in certain cases the provisions of this Act did not become known until a later date, with the result that certain instruments, duty on which had been enhanced, have been executed on insufficient stamps. Some of them, viz., promissory notes for over Rs. 250 cannot be validated or used in evidence. In order to avoid the hardship to the parties interested in these instruments it has been decided to enable all such instruments to be validated, if executed after 30th September, 1923, and before 1st January, 1924, and in case of promissory notes, to make them admissible in evidence on the payment only of the difference of the Stamp Duty between the old and the new rates, provided that proper Stamp Duty under the old Act had already been paid. The Bill provided specifically that no penalty shall be leviable in respect of any of these instruments under Section 35, Section 40 (1) or Section 62 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and that any such penalty and any fee levied under Section 62 which has already been paid shall be recoverable. The second Bill amends the Indian Soldiers' (Litigation) Act. The statement of objects and reasons states in case of Piara Singh *vs.* Mula Mal and two others, the High Court of Judicature of Lahore has held that Section 11 of the Indian Soldiers' (Litigation) Act, 1918, is applicable only to a plaintiff, who is an Indian soldier, at the time when he brings his suit. As a result of this ruling an Indian soldier who had been serving under the conditions mentioned in the Act and had meen prevented by those conditions from taking any legal proceedings cannot claim the benefit of the Section, with regard to the period of limitation if at the time of institution of the suit or the filing of an appeal or the application, he is no longer a soldier. This was clearly not the intention of the Legislature in enacting the provisions of the Section 11 and the Bill proposes to remedy this defect.

YUVARAJ OF NAGRECHA.

BLESSED BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGRECHA, May 19.

Kumar Shree Verisalji, Yuvaraj of Nagrecha (Cutch), accompanied by the young Prince and staff, visited Mahatma Gandhi at Juhu on the 13th instant. The Yuvaraj was dressed in Khadi and was received on arrival by Mr. C. F. Andrews. In the course of his conversation with Mahatma Gandhi, the Yuvaraj made a solemn promise to relinquish foreign clothes and to do everything in his power to popularise Khadi among the members of his family and elsewhere. Mahatma Gandhi's attention being attracted by the foreign clothes of the young Prince, he asked him in his usual good-humoured manner to overcome his (young Prince's) attachment to foreign attire, even as his father had done. Mr. Ramji Jayram next presented two garlands of cotton-yarn to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Yuvaraj, who requested the Mahatmaji to be pleased to return one garland to be preserved as a souvenir. The Yuvaraja was heartily blessed by Mahatma Gandhi on departure amid cries of "Bharatmata Ki Jai."

G. B SHAW. AND CREMATION.

At the annual meeting of the Cremation Society of England, in London, the Chairman, Dr. F. Chambers Mitchell, said that Mr. G. Bernard Shaw had just applied for membership. Membership of the Society provides for cremation upon the death of a member at any crematorium in Great Britain.

VAIKOM SITUATION.

LADIES OFFER SATYAGRAH

AKALIS' ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 21.

Cochin, May 21.—Akalis at Vaikom observed Jaito day on Sunday, fasting the whole day. They held a *dewan* the same evening. They announced at the meeting that they had decided to hold similar *dewans* once a week.

The usual public meeting was held at which Messrs. Ramaswamy Naicker and Chakravarti Iyengar spoke. Yesterday morning, five lady volunteers offered Satyagraha at the Western Gate. The Inspector who was there to prevent them from passing along asked the ladies to which caste they belonged, and on ascertaining the caste permitted all of them with the exception of one Thiyya lady to pass along. One of the ladies allowed to pass replied that they were there to take the Thiyya lady as well with them. An old lady among them asked the Inspector why the Hindus were prohibited from passing along that way when the Christians were allowed to carry even fish and meat along the same way. The Inspector replied that he was there only to carry out the orders from his superiors. The ladies were at their posts for over an hour when they were relieved by male volunteers.

As for Mr. Gandhi's wish that the Akalis should withdraw from Vaikom, Mr. Lal Singh, the leader of the Akalis at Vaikom, interviewed, said that that was the matter to be decided by the Sikh Gurudwar Prabandhak Committee and that he had so far received no instructions from that Committee to return.

ONE MORE WORKER SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHERTALLAY, May 21.

Mr. Chakravarthi Iyengar, a Congress worker from Kumbakonam who was arrested yesterday by Mr. Pitchu Iyengar, Assistant Superintendent of Police was tried the same day by the local second class Magistrate and convicted and sentenced by him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one week's more rigorous imprisonment. In the course of trial he was asked if he had any defence, but he said he had none. He, however, put in a written statement wherein he stated that he did not disobey the order of the District Magistrate as implied in the charge against him, that he was arrested before he had seen, understood or signed the order in question and that the conduct of the Police in arresting him was unauthorised and illegal. The order written in English was served on him by the Police when he rose to speak. He said he could not read English and wanted the order to be translated into Tamil. He was arrested before the order in Tamil was served on him as he was addressing the gathering.

Mr. Ramaswami Naicker has been summoned to appear to-day before the local second class Magistrate to answer a charge of disobedience of the District Magistrate's order.

Dr. Emperumal Naidu has been prohibited from addressing public meetings in Kottayam district, this being the fourth prohibition order served on him.

The Nadar of Virudunagar have remitted Rs. 200 towards the Satyagraha Fund.

AKALI KITCHEN-KEEPERS TO BE EXTERNED.

A message from Trivandrum states that Government have decided to extern from the State the Akalis who are now at Vaikom continuing their free kitchen for Satyagrahis, also all workers from outside the State. It would appear that they are now in consultation with the Political Agent regarding this matter and that final orders will be issued in about week's time.

IF SATYAGRAH FAILS.

SWAMI SHRADHANANDA'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 22.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Swami Shradhananda, who has recently returned from Vaikom, said that the position of the depressed classes in Kerala was low and deplorable. He said that they were down-trodden people, more ill-treated than their brethren elsewhere and that they were entirely at the mercy of Hindu Zemindars, Namboodiri Brahmins or Christian missionaries. It seemed to him that the problem was more an economic one than one of mere social justice.

Regarding the Akalis' visit to Vaikom, the Swami said that they would not have come if they had not been requested and would have abandoned their visit if they had received the request not to go before they had started. Having once come they would not go back unless recalled by the S.G.P.C.

WHAT FAILURE MEANS.

Asked if the successes of Satyagraha at Vaikom would make the work of removing untouchability easier in Malabar, the Swami said that while it would not be a solvent, its failure would materially injure the anti-untouchable movement where, and if it was stopped now without coming to an honourable compromise, besides the movement suffering, the prestige of the Congress would greatly suffer, giving perhaps a death-blow to all the Congress work in Kerala. When the Swami decided to tour in Southern India he had not thought of Vaikom and Satyagraha. He was for persuasion and wanted to educate people. He continued: "Having once seen it started, I could not bring myself to think that it should be stopped. The success of the cause requires that it should be continued. It was represented to me while I was at Vaikom that among the Satyagrahis before Mahatmaji's order to stop fasting came were two Brahmins and I have sufficient reasons to believe, from what I gathered at Vaikom, that had fasting only continued for a few days more the Durbar would have come to a compromise."

NOT A LOCAL AFFAIR.

Asked if Vaikom Satyagraha could be treated as a local affair he said: "At no time did I hold that Vaikom movement was a local affair. I, of course, speak from the point of view of Hindu religion, and it was my conviction that it was an All-India affair. It was, therefore, that I contributed the sum of Rs. 1,000 even against the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi who had declared against outside help, although I am glad to find the Mahatma has widened the area of help from the narrow limits of Vaikom and Travancore to the Madras Presidency."

FIFTH JATHA.

ARRESTED AT JAITO.

CARRIED TO NABHA IN TRAIN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAITO, May 21.

The fifth Shahidi Jatha which had left Amritsar in the beginning of this month was timed to reach Jaito to-day. It entered the Nabha State boundary headed by a cavalry detachment and marched towards Jaito The Administrator with other officers was present to receive them near he Jaito outskirt. On being called upon to halt the Jatha stopped. The Administrator invited the Jathedar of the Jatha to have a little talk with him but nobody came forward. The Administrator then asked if they accepted the condition laid down in the notice which had already been served upon them but on their refusal the Jatha was declared arrested.

The Administrator enquired if they would walk voluntarily to the special train in readiness for them or would elect to be transported on carts. They however, walked down to the special train which will leave to-night and reach Nabha to-morrow morning.

The Gurugranth Sahib was shown great veneration and taken to a village dharamshala with due honours and ceremonies.

BRITISH LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

A HOT CONTEST.

LONDON, May 21.

A feature of the fifth round of the British Ladies' Golf Championship at Portrush was the renewal of the battle for supremacy between Miss Cecil Leitch and Miss Joyce Wethered which was begun in 1920, when Miss Wethered surprisingly defeated Miss Leitch in the final of the English Championship. She repeated the victory in 1922 after which Miss Leitch was absent from the competitive golf until present. Miss Wethered was excellent throughout to-day and won by a wide margin of 6 and 4, Miss Leitch failing chiefly through a weak putting. In the semi-finals Miss Wethered beat Miss Holme by 4 and 3 and Mrs. Cautley beat Miss Gourlay by one hole.—Reuter.

NEW MARKET STAKES.

LONDON, May 21.

On settling down Salmon Trout led from San Sovino, Hurst Wood and Bright Knight. At bushes each of these four tried to force way to the front and as horses came closer home it was impossible to separate them, but a few feet from the post Hurst Wood claimed a lead while the other three were locked together as the post was passed. It was one of the finest finishes ever witnessed. Bright Knight was the favourite and was even fourth being short head away.—Reuter.

DERBY RACE.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RUNNERS.

LONDON, May 21.

The probability of an extraordinarily large field for Derby has been the subject of an official consideration. It is suggested that thirty-three is the maximum number that can be started in one line. If there are more runners there is a possibility the horses will be started in two lines.—Reuter.

VICEROY MEETS UNIVERSITIES DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

The Viceroy held a reception last evening at the Viceregal Lodge to meet the delegates to the Universities Conference which was attended by about 250 guests all of whom were presented to their Excellencies The gathering included the Governor of the Punjab, General Sir William Birdwood, the members of Governor-General's Executive Council, the Hon. Mr. M. S. D. Butler, President of the Council of State and several other Civil and Military officials both of the Government of India and the Punjab Government. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief could not attend, having met with a slight accident while playing polo at Annandale this afternoon. After the presentation the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading held long conversations with the guests.

PLUMS FOR THE HEAVEN-BORNS.

1½ CRORE EXTRA PAY!

LEE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION.

A SOP TO INDIA—APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION?

"TELEGRAPH'S" INSIDIOUS ATTEMPT.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, May 21.

Commenting on the Indian affairs, the "Daily Telegraph", yesterday, wrote in a leader that the position unquestionably now is in a more fluid state and with goodwill on both sides a new start might be made approving of the suggestion made by the "Statesman" and wired here. The article says if the Montagu Scheme can be Indianized and thus rendered more palatable to Indian sentiment and more agreeable to Indian institutions, British public opinion will gladly approve of the change. The paper does not want any Indianization of the existing Constitution which will simply transfer power and responsibility from the British to Indians.

This article is an insidious attempt to throw another apple of discord, and we must guard against playing into the hands of reactionaries by approving any system which places power in the hands of the aristocrats, in view of the one crore and a half extra pay recommended to the Indian Services by the Lee Commission thanks to its Indian member.

A sop is being thrown to India by the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the Reforms.

Indians will be asked to sanction the increased allowances to the Services at the September session of the Assembly, and will have to await the result of the Royal Commission for twelve months or more.

SITUATION AT TARAKESHWAR.

SWAMI VISWANDA ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The only new development in the situation at Tarkeshwar to-day is the arrest of some volunteers and Swami Viswananda.

Satyagraha volunteers renewed their attempts to trespass into the Mohunt's house and 17 arrests were made. Swami Viswananda was served with notice under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to leave Tarkeshwar within twelve hours. He disobeyed the order and was arrested by the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and sent to Hughly this morning.

In connection with the Tarakeshwar dispute the "Servant writes:—It is understood that the settlement over the Tarakeshwar affairs is now in sight. Satish Chandra Giri, the present Mohunt, has expressed his desire to abdicate in favour of his chela (disciple) Probhat Chandra Giri, who will be installed on the Gadi under the auspices of a Committee which will consist of some of the leading Hindu citizens of Calcutta. The Mohunt will entrust the administration of the temple, bazar and landed property to the Committee which will consist of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, the Maharaja of Nattore, Kumar Sibsekhareshwar Roy, Pandit Syamsunder Chakravarty, Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Mokshada Charan Samadhya, Pandit Satya Charan Sastri and others. The new Mohunt will be entirely under the control of this Committee which will administer the estate, either itself or appoint a Trustee. It is stated that the Mohunt has signified his approval of this scheme of the settlement."

A Tarakeshwar message of 21st May says: About 150 coolies from Lilooah Workshops have arrived here, and offered their services to the volunteers.

BRITISH WIRELESS POLICY.

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Mr. Hartshorne said he was still unable to state the policy of the Government in respect of the development of the wireless telegraphy in Britain, but said there would be no avoidable delay in arriving at a decision. The delay was partly due to negotiations with Messrs. Marconis with regard to the Empire wireless chain and partly owing to communications with the Dominions which were hitherto incomplete.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AVIATORS IN JAPAN.

LONDON, May 21.

Tokio.—The Navy Department states that the despatches of yesterday announcing the arrival of the American World Fliers at Minato was erroneous. The fliers were detained at Yetorofu by stormy weather.—Reuter.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay received the Rani Sahib of Akalkot at the Government House, Mahableshwar on Tuesday morning.

H. E. Lady Wilson received the Rani Sahib of Sangli and the Rani Sahib of Akalkot at Government House Mahableshwar on Tuesday morning.

Mr. K. A. K. Vakil was enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court yesterday.

E. A. FEDERATION.

KENYA WHITES OPPOSE.

PRIORITY OF CONSULTATION DEMANDED.

LONDON, May 21.

Nairobi.—The Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a motion opposing the suggested federation of the East African territories unless the people of Kenya were first consulted.—Reuter.

BRITISH AIRSHIP POLICY.

IMPROVEMENT OF IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Lords explaining the Government's airship policy, Lord Thomson said the improving of the Imperial communications to bring India within seven and Australia within fourteen days' flight from Britain was obviously a matter of extreme importance. He found a wide trend of opinion that until airships were properly tried out and their safety and convenience proved they were not likely to be of much commercial value. Outlying the scheme announced by Mr. MacDonald on 14th May, Lord Thomson said the Air Ministry would undertake the provision of necessary ground facilities in England and India, and some intermediate stations on the airship highway to the East would be provided suitable for ships of the largest size, also harbour accommodation and repair facilities were open to all. He hoped in ten years' time to see at least half a dozen airships competing for orders and building up a great growing industry serving the purposes of imperial communication and carrying freight and mails.—Reuter.

POINCARE-MILLERAND UNDERTAKING.

POLICY OF BALANCING BUDGET.

LONDON, May 21.

The upshot of the Conference between M. Millerand and the leader of the Left to-day is that M. Herriot and M. Painleve on behalf of the latter issued a public undertaking to maintain the policy of balancing the budget. If this announcement does not reassure the market the question of issuing a fresh counter-offensive in support of the franc will be considered. Reliable observers attribute the collapse partly to the anxiety of the financiers lest the new Government prove a spendthrift.—Reuter.

MR. BOSE'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the approval of the Government appointment of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose as Chief Executive Officer was announced.

It is understood that the Government of Burma has supported proposals urging exclusion of Burma from the operation of the tariff on iron and steel imports.—A. P.

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"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

WAR BETWEEN CHRIST & MAMMON.

WESTERN CIVILISATION AND NATIVE RACES.

SERMON BY REV. A. G. FRASER.

(The following are extracts from a sermon preached in Westminster Abbey on Palm Sunday by the Rev. A. G. Fraser, C. M.S., Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, and son of the late Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieut-Governor of Bengal as a protest against which the Legislative Council of Kenya adjourned on Monday:—

What of our Empire to-day? Is it based on service and a recognition of "One is your Father and all ye are brethren?" Thing of the race prejudice and colour laws that have increased in recent years. The very question sounds ridiculous to many. No, there is war in our Empire to-day between two great lords, Christ and Mammon. Ye cannot serve both God and Mammon. But which will win us for His Kingdom? We have examples in our history of obedience to one or other. For instance, when Lord Durham proposed that Canada should be allowed to choose her own executive, we gave up our rule. Many critics said it was the beginning of the break-up of our Empire. Lord Durham prophesed it would lead not to reparation but to unity. "Never," says the "Cambridge Modern History" "was a promise more strikingly fulfilled, or confidence more signally justified." The assertion of privilege lost us North America; the sacrifice of it made us one with Canada.

A LESSON NOT YET LEARNT.

But the lesson has not been learnt for the Empire as a whole; it is usually taken to apply to our Anglo-Saxon kindred only. On the contrary, never has the theory of domination and exploitation been more crudely preached. Let me quote from the American Professor Josey's book "Race and National Solidarity." He says we should "safeguard our interests by withholding from a needy and suffering world our knowledge of production, sanitation and hygiene.....In a sense some form of exploitation is necessary in order to make possible a beautiful and satisfying culture .....If we find that labour can no longer be exploited within our group on account of its growing power and our growing sympathies, there are other means available. The richness of our culture has rested for a long time on the backs of members of our own group. By imposing burdens on some and relieving others of them we have built up a magnificent culture. Is it necessary that we exploit our own labouring classes? Can we not shift many of the burdens they have carried to the backs of others and still maintain the richness and colourfulness of our culture? He goes on to show how exploitation can be carried out, how the increase of backward peoples may be checked, how more may be respectably enslaved.

THE MARCH OF MATERIALISM.

But he does not stand alone. With him are many in our Chambers of Commerce; with him are many of our people in Africa to-day; with him everywhere are the greedy, and those who believe that a man's and an empire's life consists in the abundance of things that are possessed. It is within the memory of men still living that our roads and canals bore wagons and barges full of little children who were being taken to be broken in the factories that the rich might become richer still. And the Crimea in its later stages showed us the frightful folly of raising a C3 population. But the human greed that roused Lord Shaftesbury was not destroyed by the Factories Acts. When Lord Delamere tells us "There is not a settler in Kenya who is not there on the understanding that Kenya is advancing along the lines of self-government," it sounds innocent. But he is talking of a self-government from which Indians shall be practically excluded, and in which Africans can take no share. It is to a government by a ring of employers of labour, a ring who have already shown by cruel labour laws how little they can be trusted. Britain has given to her Empire a great peace, and usually a system of justice superior to that which held the field before. We have done much good, and I believe much better than any other empire. But there is another side to the picture. We have also done much harm. Here in England our shield is far from stainless. Are the drunken and the fallen and the squalid of our slums alone responsible for their condition? Is there no guilt in the sordid conditions of labour, the greed of the drink trade, the horrible conditions of housing? Can any one go there and yet be perfectly confident that our civilisation or culture, call it what you will, is the last word for men, and that the struggle to be rich should be always without limit?

WESTERN CIVILISATION AND NATIVE RACES.

But if there is evil at home under our very eyes, be sure our Empire abroad is not stainless there, where publicity is less and exploitation easier. Materialism in high places here does not mean pure justice there. Take the words of a practical imperialist. Major Grogan, in a speech against the Indian claims in Kenya, said, "It is our Western civilisation that we are imposing, in principle, on the African native, and adapting, in particular to his or our needs.....The issue is that, for good or ill, we are imposing ours." What does he mean by this Western civilisation? In his book, written years before, he says, "I have seen too much of the world to have any lingering beliefs that Western civilisation benefits native races. Socially physically, morally, its advent is their death knell.....I have small sympathy with the capitalist regime.....But it is the 'regime' in which we live as yet, and till it, top-heavy, crumbles to the ground, the native too must fall in line. We habe stolen his land; now we must steal his limbs. The setting apart of native reserves does but defer the issue. In time the White man will have all. It is happening in New Zealand, it is happening in the United States; it will happen in Africa none the less."

AN IMPERIALIST'S PROPHECY.

"Till it, top-heavy, crmbles to the ground"—they are the only prophetic words on his lips or his pen. And they are true, for empires as for indivduals the wages of sin is death. Such men talk of and believe in inferior races. There are backward races, but no inferior races. Once Romans thought of us as some of us now think of other peples. Atticus said, "The stupidest and ugliest slaves come from Britain." We have risen since those days: the backward race of to-day are rising and will rise. And those that would live by their exploitation shall perish from the earth. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right? But wherever you have an oligarchy of employers you are bound to have injustice and opression, and if race and colour are added to the difference between capital and labour, the injustice will be serious, and the friction keenly felt whether it is in South Africa, Kenya or anywhere else. The greed that roused us into passing the Factory Acts is not yet dead, nor will it be till Western civilisation ceases to measure its worth in terms of its material possessions. The murder, outrage, the ghastly devilry of the Putomayo went to enrich London directors.

AN INDIAN VIEW OF OUR CIVILISATION.

Here is how our civilisation looks to an Indian poet. The poem I read was written to Mr. C. F. Andrews on Christmas Day by a Bengali poet, and it is quoted in his book "Christ and Labour."

"Great-souled Christ, on this, the blessed day of Your birth, we who are not Christians bow before You. We love and worship You, we non-Christians, for with Asia you are bound by ties of blood.

"We, the puny people of a great country, are nailed to the cross of servitude. We look mutely up to You, hurt, and wounded at every turn of our torture—the foreign ruler over us, our crown of thorns; our own caste social system, the bed of spikes on which we lie.

"The world stands aghast at the earth-hunger of Europe. Imperialism in the arms of Mammon dances with unholy glee. The three witches—War Lust, Power Lust, Profit Lust—revel on the barren heath of Europe, holding their orgies.

"There is no room for You there, in Europe. Come, Lord Christ, come away! Take your stand in Asia—the land of Buddha, Kabir, and Nanak. At the sight of You, our sorrow-laden hearts will be lightened. O Teacher of love, come down into our hearts and teach us to feel the sufferings of others, to serve the leper and the pariah with an all-embracing love."

THE HOPEFUL SIDE.

It is a black picture I have drawn. But there is a very different side to it. In the words of Sir Herbert Edwardes, "Christian rule can never alienate a people." And much of our rule has been Christian in the truest sense; we have sought not our own, but the good of others. There are names like that of Livingstone, Edwardes, the Lawrences, Outram, Sir William Macgregor; there is the great service of our countrymen in the Soudan. There are hospitals, the Gordon College, Khartoum; there are planters, who make life richer and fuller to their coolies, merchants, who are deservedly loved by their employees and the people in whose land they have served. Three living men to-day are enshrined above all others in the heart of India—Gandhi, the saint and lover of the outcasts and the oppressed; Rabindranath Tagore, the wise and gentle poet and philosopher; and with them, an Englishman, C. F. Andrews, whom they call the Peacemaker, a proud position for one of our race to hold in the Kingdom of God. Meantime the Kingdom of our Lord grows. Ten years ago His Name was hissed in meetings in north and south India; to-day, dissociated from our Western civilisation, it is reverenced and desired. It is a Hindu and not a Christian who says, "There is no one else seriously bidding for the heart of the world except Jesus Christ. There is no one else in the field." And similar quotations could be made from all over India. The question is not whether He shall win or not but shall our Empire live to help in the coming of His Day, or, blind with greed, shall it perish with its possessions? The salt of true life is in the Empire still, and to it Christ yet offers life eternal on a basis of service.

LOVE NOT BLIND.

Men say "Love is blind." It is not true. It is greed that is blind. Stand with two men on a mountain at sunrise. One sees the world unfold in golden glory. He hears the morning stars sing together for joy at the opening of a fresh page in creation. He joins with insect, bird and flower, with angels and archangels in their paean of praise, and his heart is filled with God. The other, lusting for land, sees only his neighbour's landmarks, and the few yards he would devour. And men come from Africa and India and tell us of the great opportunities that lie open to us of removing our neighbour's landmarks. Fools! The wealth of India is Indians', of Africa Africans. But neither they nor we have yet risen to our destiny, the great things God hath prepared for them that love Him. Both they and we lie in the fetters of mammonism or superstition. But the day of our freedom is dawning, and the signs of its coming are there. I believe He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied. I believe His Kingdom will come. But what will Britain's place in it be? I am eager that in that day when they bring the honour and glory of the nations to Him, our gift should not be slimed over by the lusts of our possessions.

THE CHALLENGE TO THE CENTURIES.

The greatest stateman of the ages, riding into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, sent a challenge down the centuries which has never yet been taken up by a nation or race. He come to give peace and lowliness of mind, and deep in our hearts we want just these two things, and we have failed to get them. But deep answers unto deep, the deep of the character of God and His Christ, the deep of man's need of peace and lowliness. We want a Government morally in earnest; we wish moral gestures in politics and industry. We are nearer them to-day than ever, for we see our need. But it is up to each of us to do our bit towards making this land of ours and this Empire more fit for the coming of the King:—

FACTS ABOUT ADEN.

(Continued from page 6).

pipes fed from a well in Sheikh Othman." —King of Arabia p. 263.

Courts of Justice.

Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice at Aden were established under Act II of 1864. The Political Resident is the high judiciary for the province. There are four Assistants under him. Two appear to hold the political and administrative portfolios, the third is in charge of Sheikh Othman as Superintendent of that place and holds his civil and Criminal Courts there, as well as disposes off shipping cases at the Tawahi Court, and the fourth presides in the Court at Crater, as Senior Judge of the Court; though Act II of 1864 under which the Courts were established does not mention the fact about seniority. Every officer who is empowered to act as judge under the Aden Act is equal in rank to all others in that capacity. He is subordinate to the Political Resident, who is the District Judge. The 'Senior' Judge decides cases of Rs. 2,000 and upwards to an unlimited amount, and the Registrar who is by virtue of the office an Assistant Resident hears cases up to Rs. 2,000. Cases in which claims exceed Rs. 1,000 in value and in which either party desires the Political Resident to forward the case for the decision of His Majesty's High Court of Bombay, are referred to the High Court, but those under Rs. 1,000 are not referred as it is optional for the Resident to do so, although some cases involve important questions of law, and litigants do sometimes request for such a transfer. It is high time, therefore, that Government be pleased to amend the Aden Act II of 1864 which is beyond doubt too old to suit existing conditions of Aden, and put the litigants on the same footing regarding the jurisdiction of courts of different degrees as the litigants of Presidency proper.

Advocates and Pleaders.

Such persons are not allowed to practise before the Civil Court in Aden. In criminal cases, however, a barrister was allowed to defend accused persons by permission of the Court; but this gentlemen has now left the place for unknown reasons. Petition writers are still debarred from appearing in the Civil Side of the Court. They cannot defend an accused person in Criminal Court also. We have seen that the attention of the Political Resident, Aden, was called to this fact in an article published in your esteemed paper under date the 10th March, 1924, but that officer, on account of pressure of work has, we believe, no time to do what was prayed for.

Education.

We read the article on education published in your esteemed paper of the 23rd April 1924, and would like to add a few things on the subject. Your correspondent, it seems, has forgotten to add England and Paris to the list of countries where parents have sent their sons for education. It is no doubt true that Aden boys are frittering away their valuable time in idle persuits, and the following extract from Col. Jacob's "K. of Arabia" (p.275) will throw some light in the matter:—

"What is wanted in the Yemen is a railway to develop trade, and we require, even more so, a college for the sons of Sultans and Sheikhs. The scheme was mooted in 1905, but nought availed. Latterly, in 1921, the question was revived by General Sir James Stuart, the Resident and G.O.C."

"The young Arab grows up in ignorance of everything save the tribal fights, into which he is initiated in his infancy. He plays no games and is addicted to the use of the pernicious "Kat" leaf, which saps his energies. We would catch them young, for the Arab youth has great possibilities. A suitable site for the proposed college may be found on the Khor Maksar plain, where the lads would be *"removed from the deteriorating influences of the Aden Bazar"* (italics mine). "At present boys in Aden run to seed. *"Their sole diversion is gambling in the coffee-houses"* (italics mine). Mr. Berridge was instrumental in starting a carpenter's shop for them. This institution requires careful fostering by the authorities." p. 276.

The educational authorities in Aden must have by this time formed a tangible idea as to what should be done in order to set right the utter discontent that prevails in this place regarding education. The solution lies in the immediate employment of local trained men and not by proposals of importation from India or elsewhere. Importation, as you will admit, is unfair and always disliked. It will discourage the local youths of Aden altogether and prevent them from improving. Justice must be done to all those who are qualified at once. Is it economical to import men from outside when equally qualified persons are available in the place? This is really sheer waste of Government revenues.

The Id Muddle.

There is an Arabic proverb "Min kutrat al Mullaheen Ghoriqut as-safinah", which literally means "The ship was sunk owing to too many sailors", and is equivalent to the English proverb of "Too many cooks spoil the broth." This is always the case when one kind of authority is invested in more than one person. There is one Qazi for the Settlement of Aden who is a paid servant of the Government, but for the convenience of the public of Sheikh Othman (a small town of about 11,319 souls ten miles north of Aden), a person has been appointed as Qazi of that place with a view to perform "Nikah" ceremonies and to keep a register thereof along with that of divorces. On the 3rd May 1924 the Aden Qazi went to Steamer Point to see the Idd Crescent. The atmosphere was very clear and there was not a streak of cloud to intercept the vision of the weakest person but it was, no doubt, a wrong day for hunting the crescent and the Qazi after three hours' futile visionary chase returned to Crater with the news that the 4th was a fasting day. At night the Kazi received a note from the Sheikh Othman Kazi that some persons testified before him that they saw the crescent and consequently he declared the 4th to be the Id holiday. The Kazi of Aden interviewed the S.O. Kazi at night, but the latter refused to given him the names of those who had testified that they had seen the new moon. The Kazi of Aden wanted to satisfy himself whether the persons were reliable or were some mendacious Tom, Dick, and Harry. The S. C. Kazi proclaimed Id by beat of tom tom at S.C., sent a letter to the Inspector of Police Maalla to proclaim Id at Maalla and communicated the news to the Lahej people who also observed Id on the 4th. The S.O. Kazi did not stop at that but in the morning went round Maalla and Steamer Point in a motor car, shouting the Takbir "Allah-o-Akber, Allah-o-Akber", in order to induce the people of those places to break the fast and participate with him in this burlesque. Has he any authority to declare what day should be observed as the Id, and does not this man deserve some lesson? The 3rd May was the 29th day of Ramzan in Aden, and the 4th would have been Id had some reliable and trustworthy persons testified before the Kazi of Aden that they had seen the new moon. But the question is how on earth could she be visible on the night of the 3rd when according to the Aden Tide Table published by the Trigonometrical Survey Department, India, and the astrological table new moon rose at 2 a.m. on the 4th and hence could not be visible in the evening at all.

It is very surprising, indeed, that in a small place like Aden party feelings are rife in religious matters. Some sort of inquiry is essential into the conduct of the S. O. Kazi so as to avoid such eccentricities in future.

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TIMES BUILDING—NARSINH MANSION

BOMBAY—and—POONA.

NEW RULES FOR REDIRECTED PARCELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

A press communique states:—

In dealing with the redirected parcels, the Post Office has to perform a great deal of work, and is put to considerable expense without any remuneration. The Government of India have, therefore, decided that, with effect from 1st July 1924, parcels, both inland and foreign, shall be charged on each redirection with a fee equal to half the inland rates of postage for parcels unless the original address and substituted address are within the delivery area of the same post office or are within the same post town.

The Second Mysore Lawyers' Conference held at Shimoga under the presidency of C. S. Dorasamaier passed among other resolutions the following protesting against the application of Section 144 as regards the recent instances of the application of Section 144 for the purpose of preventing public meetings as illegal and arbitrary and recorded its emphatic protest against such misuse of that section praying Government to be pleased to take steps to prevent recurrence of the same.

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...that rack the back, the joints, the limbs, the muscles, and almost every other part of the body, are usually due to rheumatism.

And, in most cases, the rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid being left in the blood by weak or diseased kidneys.

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PADROADO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Strange are the ways of the world!" oracularly exclaims your correspondent, 'A Humble Catholic'. Yes, indeed, my dear friend, but stranger still are the ways of ill-instructed persons posing to set up as mentors of their betters.

'A Humble Catholic', as your readers must have seen is also a most ignorant Catholic. He calls the Padroado 'one of the finest Indian organisation' (sic). If the Padroado is one of the finest Indian institutions then God help India. The Padroado an *Indian* organisation! Fancy the Government of Portugal, the Portuguese archbishop of Goa, the Portuguese bishops of Damaun, Cochin and Mylapore being styled Indian! How often is one to repeat that the Padroado is a Portuguese and foreign institution? The exercise of the Padroado in India is itself a denial of Home Rule. The appointment of the heads of the Padroado dioceses are made by the Government of Portugal. Is there a single instance of their choice falling on an Indian, and are not all the Padroado Sees in India manned by Portuguese prelates? With an institution that has kept the people under it for years in ignorance and illiteracy the day must, necessarily, be remote when one will have an Indian clergy, learned pious and zealous, from whom could be selected men fitted to fil with honour and ability Bishoprics and Archbishoprics. Whereas in the non-Padroado dioceses in India there are several bishops and heads of dioceses who are Indians; very recently we had the elevation of an Indian, Father Roche, to a bishopric, and Mangalore is to have an Indian bishop. This forward step towards realizing the ideal of Pope Leo XIII that Indians should be the messengers of the Gospel to their own people has been made possible by the higher standard and greater dioceses of education in the non-Padroado dioceses of India.

To talk about mending the Padroado is absurd. Your "Humble Catholic" imagines that our quarrel with the Padroado is a quarrel with a group or body of men. He says, "And Padroado is mostly composed of Goans": I don't know if he will ever understand that the question is not one of personalities but of principle. It is the rotten system we are up against. The Padroado is a privilege which the Portuguese Government claims of presenting bishops to certain dioceses in India and of interfering in various petty annoying ways with the ecclesiastical affairs of a large body of Catholics in India. In consideration of the grant of this privilege or interference the Government of Portugal undertook by a solemn agreement or Concordat to confer certain benefits on the Catholics under their patronage. Needless to say, the Patron is not fulfilling his contractual obligations; on the contrary his agents out here are trying to live on the people and on the benefactions of the generations of their pious and charitable ancestors. If the exercise of this extraordinary privilege was confined to Portuguese territories and Portuguese subjects we, East Indians, would have nothing to say. What we complain of, and I submit, quite rightly, is that a foreign Government, which is also anti-Christian in spirit and in composition, should be allowed to nominate our spiritual superiors and interfere in a variety of other ways in the affairs of our church. "A humble Catholic" tells us quite innocently that the Padroado has its faults, but that these do not come in the way of its being improved. But what about the one great fault which is the very embodiment of this evil institution, the imposition of a foreign anti-Catholic control over the spiritual destinies of British Indian Catholics? You might as well tie a millstone round a man's neck, cast him into the sea, ask him to stick to that millstone, and yet save himself from drowning. The Padroado must be ended because it cannot be mended.

We are told that "some of the staunchest supporters of the Padroado are East Indian priests." This I deny. The priests of my community are convinced that the Padroado is a harmful institution and must go. It is a common knowledge, however, that the poor priests, whether East Indians or Goans, in the Padroado diocese of Damaun, cannot call their very souls their own. Poor dumb-driven cattle, they dare not assert their independence. Some of them plucked up courage to join in a memorial to the Pope for the abolition of the Padroado. And lo and behold! As soon as their Portuguese superiors came to know of it, these cowardly men recanted and we had a glaring instance of one even going to the length of denying on oath having signed the petition in question. God help us! This is what our Indian clergy are reduced to. And we are to hug this evil thing and take it to our hearts:

Your correspondent states as if it was a fact that at the bottom of the agitation for the abolition of the Padroado is the "strong hatred of the East Indians for everything Goan." This is an utterly false, malicious and mischievous statement. First of all, the Padroado is not a Goan institution, or the property of Goans. And again even the 'Anglo-Lusitano' the recognized organ of the Goans in British India, acquits the East Indians of this foul charge. The editor in his issue of the 17th March 1923 referring to the allegation of Father Gille that the unpopularity of the Padroado is due to the racial antipathy existing between Goans and East Indians, writes:—"We venture to differ from him. It is the contrast between the educational work of the Jesuits and that of the Padroado missionaries that disgusts the East Indian and makes him long to throw off its yoke." When irresponsible scribes such as your correspondent, pretends to the knowledge they do not possess and make reckless statements, they help to sow the seeds of the very hatred and dissensions among peoples and communities which they aver they are anxious to avert.

As to the alleged activities among the Bombay Catholics under the Padroado to which 'A humble Catholic' refers, we all know that the so called activities are a mere mimicking and aping of the noble and solid work inaugurated and carried out by Dr. Goodier and they are as far removed from the realities as the true diamond from the sham. These eye-dust devices will not deceive any one very long. Your readers can learn all they wish to know about them from the columns of the 'Anglo' and of the 'Goan World.'

The Padroado has lain like a curse upon my people and will continue to do so unless removed. This is the conclusion to which my people have come, and have striven by petitions on platforms and in the press to give expression to. You are accused by a poor, ill-instructed "humble Catholic" of being false to your ideal of India for the Indians. Please do not mind my co-religionist; he does not know what he says. Your fight has always been for the emancipation of Indians from every form of tyranny. You have consistently raised a strenuous and ceaseless warfare against all shams and slaveries. The Padroado is a sham and slavery, and a foreign one at that. You have kept true to your ideal. Sir, my community owes you a deep debt of gratitude for the generous manner in which you accorded space for the ventilation of their grievances in regard to the Padroado with all its attendant evils. Undeterred by scribes such as "A humble Catholic" continue to extend the hospitality of your columns for a discussion of the subject until the day, which, we hope, is near, when that noxious institution will have vanished into the things of the dead past, and my community is free to work out its salvation under happier auspices.—Yours, etc.

AN EAST INDIAN.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you would publish this in your paper. As regards the controversy which Mr. Tendolkar is creating about the Indian Students' Hostel London and the rest of them, it is difficult to make out whether he is advertising himself or the hostel.

Mr Field is perfectly right as regards his charges against the hostel. Firstly its Christian surroundings. Now anybody with common sense will admit that since it is an institution managed by a missionary society it will be strange, indeed, if the proselytising element would not be there. It does not depend so much on the lecturers who are invited but on the general atmosphere of the place. May I ask Mr. Tendolkar whether he has notiged those old missionary ladies who are always present at all the lectures and who take so much "interest' in all the Indian students particularly if they are of tender age. If Mr. Tendolkar has kept his eyes open he must be knowing that these ladies are very anxious to invite the students to their homes for teas or dinners and then present them with the Bibles. Again, has he noticed the hymns which are sung after the meetings when every student is managed to take interest in those 'songs'? Now certainly these things have a certain amount of denationalising influence. Some people are so much grateful for the vegetable curry 'chapatis' and rice which they get at the hostel that they fail to notice the glaring defects of the place.

As regards the foreign propaganda money has got to be spent as Indians can hardly get the services of any paper in England where they could represent their views in detail as Mr. Tendolkar is finding due to the goodness of the "Chronicle" but at the expense of its readers.—Yours etc.,

TRUTH.

BEGGARS' NUISANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I give you some information—interesting information—regarding the "beggars' nuisance and the Railway Companies?" Here it is. The Surat city, Rander and several other villages and towns of the Surat District are visited yearly, in the month of Ramzan, by more than five thousand beggars—never the number comes to less than five thousands. If you ask them from where they come and you will know that they come from Rawalpindi, Ludhiana, the Punjab and U. P. A great number of them come from the Punjab and U. P. Why do they come from such a long distance, for the sake of a few rupees, Only because they get a free trip to these beautiful towns of Gujarat. They have to pay nothing to these Railway Companies. And so they come to disturb the peaceful air and the pure breeze of these places with their self-made wretched dirty and miserable condition.

If these Railway Companies do not allow the beggars to travel without any charge, I am sure, Sir, the population of these "unproductive occupants"—as Sir Malcolm Hailey called them the other day in a reply to a question in the Assembly—will be reduced by not less than eighty per cent. In fact, Sir, these Railway Companies are *'Beg-our manufacturers.'*—Yours etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

Kholvad, Surat.

BEGGAR AND HAWKER NUISANCE ON RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to the incessant outcry in the papers against the very annoying nuisance of beggars and hawkers the authorities concerned, it would have been expected, if they had any sense of self-respect, would long ago have put a stop to the grave public grievance.

To give the Railway authorities any credit for charity towards beggars and hawkers in allowing them to travel without tickets or passes would be the most foolish thing to do. On the contrary, one suspects that by causing to third class passengers such intolerable annoyance from beggars and hawkers they hope to compel the passengers to go to the Second Class, the fares of which are over three times the Third Class fares.

Although all throughout the year Third Class passengers suffer seriously from the nuisance in the monsoons it reachehs a pitch beyond description. Beggars and hawkers, with their feet covered with filth and mire, jump from bench to bench and dirty them and the people's clothes.

It is quite inconceivable that the nuisance would be allowed unless the Railway Companies wanted to connive at it. I have been daily travelling by rail extensively but I have never observed a single ticket inspector or a guard turn a begger or a hawker out of the carriage.

If the Companies were really seriously intent upon putting a stop to the nuisance, a single day's exertions of ticket inspectors in seizing beggars and hawkers and prosecuting them under the Railway Act would have the most wholesome remedial effect, but the truth is that the Railway authorities do not want to have this done.—Yours, etc.

MAHADEO B. SAWANT.

Station Road, Bandra.

Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 8, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

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NARSINGHPUR LOCAL BOARD DEFAMATION CASE.

THE SEQUEL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The result of the Narsinghpur Local Board Defamation Case in which Mr. S. R. Morey B.A.C., was the complainant has already been reported to the Press. Out of 11 accused on whom punishment was inflicted Sjts. Pandit Gayadutt, Chowdhri Shankerlal, Roshanlal Jwalaprashad Bansidhar, Sheobaransingh, and Premnarayan refused to pay fine, and cheerfully took to jail punishment for 6 months simple each. The others convicted viz., Sjts. M. L. Kocher, Binaji, Kanhaiyalal, and Mirza Abbas Beg preferred appeals in the court of Sessions Judge, Jubbulpur. These have all been disallowed excepting that of Sjt. Kanhaiyalal, Sjt. Kocher has filed revisiono application which is yet pending. Sjt. Roshanlal already came out since one of his relatives who is a Government servant here deposited in court Rs. 200 the amount of fine inflicted on him. So also Sjt. Sheobarabsingh, a leading Malguzar, whose moveables of the value of about Rs. 500 in the first turn and 4 annas share of village Harral which on sale would have brought at least Rs. 15,000 in the second turn were attached, came out since his uncle deposited in court Rs. 750, the amount of fine inflicted on him. Now news of almost wholesale attachment of immoveables is reported in case of those who have finished nearly half the term of imprisonment awarded in default of fine. The fine imposed on Pandit Gayadutt is Rs. 250 yet it is reported nearly 20 acres of absolute occupancy land recorded in his name in village papers has been attached. The land at the lowest estimate will sell for Rs. 2,000. Likewise in case of Sjt. Shankerlal Chowdhri on whom a fine of Rs. 250 was inflicted, about 20 acres of Malik Makbuza land has been attached. This will also bring about Rs. 1,000 on sale. In case of Sjt. Jwalaprashad, another Congress worker on whom a fine of Rs. 750 was inflicted, about 92 acres of absolute occupancy land rental Rs. 267 has been attached. This at the lowest estimate will bring on sale Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. Possibly the authorities are following the policy of wholesale attachment of moveables and immoveables in order to goad relatives into depositing the amount of fine inflicted on tht various accused. It may also be to terrify people taking part in the N. C. O. movement. However it be, the situation on face is beyond endurance seeing that the accused are already passing their terms in jail in default of payment of fine respectively imposed on them while property said to belong to them is attached here wholesale without any justification. It is no answer that the newly amended Criminal Procedure Code permits now the attachment of immoveables also in lieu of payment of fine when the accused themselves have submitted to a harsher punishment viz., imprisonment for six months simple in default of payment of fine. Recently a correspondent from Jubbulpure not courageous even to give his name, writing in the "Hatnvad" of 20th April last was angry with me for finding fault with the authorities for their questionable attitude in the levying of fine imposed on the accused concerned. He even suggested persons concerned to be penitent. Now that things are moving in Narsinghpur in quite an undesirable spirit, none can predict what will happen with those who wish only well for their country and mean no harm or entertain any ill-will for those so ruthlessly arrayed against them. Let all wait and see.—Yours, etc.,

RUP NARAYAN SHRIVASTARI.

Congress Office,
Narasinghpur, C. P.
May 12.

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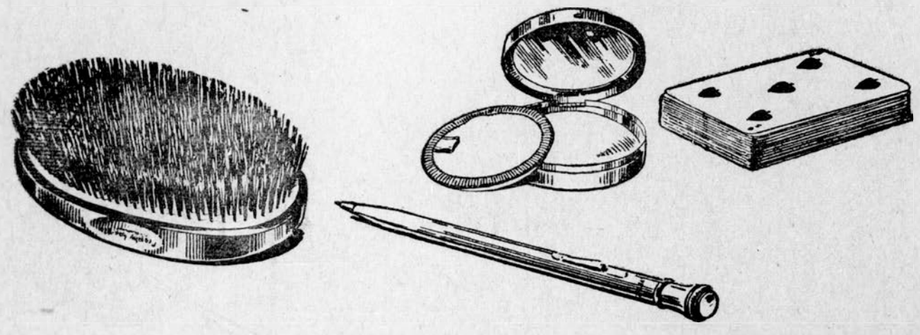

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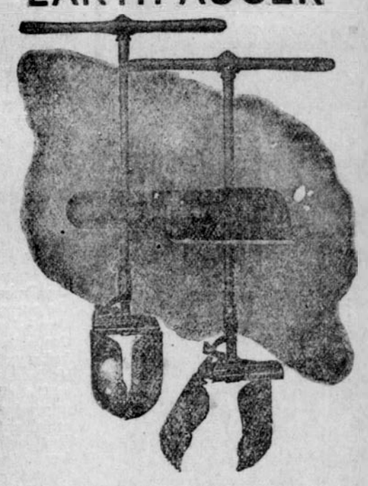

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